THE NEW YORK HERALD.

WHOLE NO. 9446. NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, JULY 23, 1862. PRICE TWO CENTS.

NEWS FROM McCLELLAN'S ARMY.

Condition of Affairs in the Camps and on James River.

Interesting Facts Respecting McClellan's Siege Train.

Roanoak Island, with Seventy Thousand Rebels, Desired to Oppose Gen. Pope.

The Rebel General Magruder Transferred to Last Tennessee.

Fears of a Pestilence at Richmond.

Names of Paroled Union Prisoners and Sick and Wounded Soldiers,

&c., &c., &c., &c., &c.

Fortress Monroe, July 21, 1862.

General Pettigrew has been assigned the command of Stuart's cavalry, in the southern Army Corps.

Fortress Monroe, Virginia, July 21—P. M.

The mail boat has just arrived from Harrison's Landing, and reports all quiet on the lines, and no change in the aspect of war. There is no news in that direction.

The Condition of Affairs at McClellan's Base of Supplies.

(Fr. Monroe Correspondence.)

In Surveyor, Lake or Harbor, }
Hard Hackney Coach, Sunday, July 20, 1862. }

The Post Government Authority in the Rural Bailiwick—Their Arrival—Hospitals Deserted—Sick and Wounded Soldiers—The Government Stock, &c.

The Post Commander, Provosters, heavy artillery, have charge of the siege train, under command of General Ripley, Jr., and are now at Harrison's Landing, Virginia, on the James River, where the heavy batteries are before Yorktown.

Regiments of the Sixty Nos. 1 of one and two hundred popular Fourths, nos. 3, 4, and thirteen hundred and the two hundred Nations are posted in the environs. We were ordered to the Post Office, Sunday, July 20, instant, and finds heavy artillery by special order to Harrison's.

Since leaving Yorktown we have been acting as tolers, viz, with us were in the hands of Hanover Court House being prepared with the Fifth and Tenth New York. A fine regiment was in the command of Colonel Hawkins, Brigadier General Warren's Brigade. They caught our and have seen very heavy to remain in the rear.

Now to the Sick to transport to the siege guns. In the Hospital is a regiment that did as the siege was over, and observed that but one was left. This is normal. But a regiment

INTERESTING FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Steamships City of Washington and New York.

Our Paris and St. Petersburg Correspondence.

Napoleon Still Cautious Regarding Intervention in America.

British Opinion of McClellan's Strategy and Position.

Pressure of the Cotton Crisis on the Operatives and Financiers.

War Against the New Tariff of the United States.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH DIPLOMACY FOR MEXICO

Mr. Lindsay's Motion in Favor of the Rebels Again Postponed.

THE "FOURTH OF JULY" IN LONDON.

LETTER FROM THE UNITED STATES MINISTER, &c., &c., &c.

The steamship New York, Captain Wencke, which left Southampton on the 9th of July, arrived at this port early yesterday morning, with fifty-five cabin passengers, fresh mails and a full cargo.

The screw steamer City of Washington, Captain Brooks, which left Liverpool at four o'clock on the afternoon of the 9th, and Queenstown on the 10th inst., also arrived at this port early yesterday morning, with passengers and cargo.

The general news and political, commercial and financial reports of both vessels have been anticipated by the advices of the City of Washington, North American and Asia, telegraphed from Cape Race, and published in the Herald from day to day until yesterday morning.

Our European files are, however, three days later than the papers received by the Persia, and contain some interesting details of the news to the 10th of July.

The steamer North American, *en route* to Quebec, passed Father Point at eleven o'clock on Monday night. She has two hundred and forty-five passengers.

The United States screw corvette Tuscarora arrived at Southampton from Cadiz on the 7th instant. Nothing was known as to the object of her visit.

The accounts of Great Britain show that in the financial year 1861–'62 the tax upon spirits produced £12,267,600, upon wine £1,104,475, upon malt and hops £6,101,176, making £19,563,231 ($97,816,155) in all. Another £1,000,000 may be added for the license duties upon those who manufacture or sell spirits, wine and beer. On tea, coffee, chicory, cocoa and chocolate the taxation of the year amounted to £5,093,252. Considerably more than a third of the public income was derived from taxation upon beverages.

Lord Palmerston, in the House of Commons, speaking on the course of English policy in China, said, in reply to Mr. Cobden:—

[illegible]

Our Paris Correspondence.

[illegible]

Our St. Petersburg Correspondence.

[illegible]

... accompanied by his [illegible] and a numerous [illegible]. How he will [illegible] there is [illegible], on which different opinions are expressed; but by the attempt upon the life of Count [illegible] it is evident that Poland is still in a state of effervescence which does not promise the new Viceroy a very peaceful reign. The Poles and their friends assert that the assailant was not a Pole, but a Russian officer; but this is a mere conjecture, as the police have as yet been unsuccessful in their endeavors to detect the culprit. And, besides, among the officers of the Russian army there are many hundred natives of the Polish provinces, some of them in the very highest ranks. For instance, General Merchlevitz, who has been two or three times Viceroy *pro tem.*, and the ex-Governor General of Warsaw, Krysanowsky, who by the way is more hated by his countrymen than Lüders himself. The friends of the Grand Duke regret that he has exchanged a sphere of action in which he had made himself so useful for a post of such difficulty and danger, in which success is more than problematical, and failure would compromise the high reputation he has gained both abroad and at home. According to some accounts, he has only accepted it upon trial for three months, after which, if he finds the Poles unmanageable, he will return and be replaced by Count Mouravieff Amoursky.

THE AMERICAN QUESTION.

The New Tariff—English Opinion of the Measure and Its Effects.

[From the London Times, July 9.]

* * * * * * *

The proposition is to enact a new tariff of duties, compared with which the Morrill tariff is a declaration of free trade, and its author might be classed with Cobden and Chevalier. This new revised tariff is to be in effect a prohibition of all European goods. "Its effect will be," says the most popular paper of New York, "to deprive Europe of the American market—a result more disastrous to England and France than a thousand blockades of cotton ports." This is a new secession movement—*secession of federal America from Europe and from civilization. It is to build up a wall, more impassable than the great wall of China, round all the country where the federal flag may fly.* Federal America, having taken [illegible] to the vice of tyranny, is stripping herself [illegible] the task of gratifying her new passion. She is deliberately rejecting the silks, the wines, the trinkets, and the works of art of France, the fine woollens and cottons, the finished hardware, and the agricultural implements of England, and she is to restrict herself for the future to her own coarse, clumsy, and costly substitutes. It is with a shout of triumph that these foolish and angry people celebrate their new discovery of a means of punishing England and France. They are exulting in the notion that by means of this tariff they will either shut out altogether the productions of the two great industrial European nations, or that they will compel them, by the payment of high duties, to contribute to the expenses of their civil wars. Could any folly be more pitiable? If federal America were the only market in the world for English and French manufactures, there might be some [illegible]

[illegible]

... dictators, conquerors and tyrants, only to hear their praise when there is no one else to hear it.

The Aristocrats on General McClellan's Position.

[From the London Herald (Derby organ), July 8.]

General McClellan still halts in his attack on Richmond. If our readers can make anything out of his despatch, just reported by telegraph, it is more than we are able to do. The pickets on his left, he says, have been considerably advanced, under a sharp resistance from the enemy. We wish him joy of the ground thus gained, which he describes as "a swamp with thick underbrush." "Beyond this there is an open country." This, we suppose, is in possession of the Confederates. They will fight with every advantage, but McClellan's army, if it ever emerges from the brushwood, will have to fight with the swamp in its rear. But these pickets of his, and the lines of Generals Heintzelman and Hooker, are, he says, where he wishes them to be. *De gustibus non est disputandum.* The Confederates are darkly alluded to as having been driven from their camp, and "the affair," we are told, "was over." *What camp, and what affair?* We wait for more news, in which it will probably appear that a change of ground made by a part of the Confederate army with the object of bettering its position and escaping the unhealthiness incidental to a swamp in Virginia in the height of summer, has been construed by this sanguine general into an advantage to his arms.

The Slave Trade Suppression Treaty.

In the House of Lords on the 8th of July, Earl Russell moved the second reading of this bill, the object of which is to carry out the convention in regard to the suppression of the slave trade lately agreed upon between her Majesty's government and the United States government.

The Earl of Derby said that this was undoubtedly a bill of great importance. It was well known that the main inducement to carry on the slave trade for a long period had been the refusal of the United States to permit the right of search, and that the flag of the States had covered a large portion of the horrible traffic. It might perhaps happen that the flag of some other Power might be abused in a similar way, but he trusted that in such an event there would be no desire to give that tacit encouragement which he was afraid the United States had given to the slave trade. If that noble lord should detect any indisposition on the part of a foreign Power to punish such a prostitution of their ensign, he would no doubt take care to make an early and efficient representation on the subject in order to prevent a repetition of the offence. (Hear, hear.) He hoped that the bill would meet with no opposition, and would be attended with the utmost success, which the best friend of the negro and the most determined enemy to the slave trade could desire. (Hear, hear.)

The bill was then read a second time.

The British Fleet in North America.

MOVEMENTS OF THE VESSELS OF THE SQUADRON.

[From the London Times, July 9.]

Letters received from British North America by our [illegible]

[illegible]

The Cotton Crisis and Trade of England.

[illegible]

The "Horrors" of the War to English Eyes.

[illegible]

The "Fourth of July" in London.

LETTER FROM MR. ADAMS, UNITED STATES MINISTER.

[illegible]

... to the number of about two hundred, sat down to a well prepared dinner in the south wing of the Palace. Four o'clock was the hour appointed for the banquet, but in consequence of the appearance of Blondin at that hour, and the expressed wish of a great number to see the wonderful tight rope performance, it was postponed until half-past four. The table was handsomely decorated with flowers, confections and the national colors.

A large number of letters had been received by the secretary, Mr. G. Dobling, from various parts of England and the Continent, from which we select a few of the most important.

The chairman then read the following letter

FROM THE UNITED STATES MINISTER.

No. 5 UPPER PORTLAND PLACE, July 1, 1862.

MY DEAR SIR—I have to acknowledge a very kind invitation to take part in a social gathering to celebrate the National Anniversary, at the Crystal Palace, on Friday next. I regret that circumstances beyond my control render it necessary to forego the privilege of accepting it. But the return of the day will not the less be hailed by me with the customary congratulation. Indeed it is now becoming associated with increased confidence in the power of the principles then first declared to be the guide of our national policy. The people of the United States have, by their action during the past year, manifested their devotion to them by sacrifices of every kind in resistance to an assault of the most insidious and formidable character. Although the struggle be not yet completely over, the final issue is becoming every day less and less doubtful. A glance at the events of the past year is sufficient to convince us of that. The project of substituting for a republic, resting on the axioms of 1776, an oligarchy fixed upon the necks of one portion of the human race doomed to everlasting bondage, has vanished into thin air. This result alone is worth to America all that the contest has yet cost. But it still remains to establish those axioms on such a footing of supremacy as to render a repetition of it at any future time impossible. Let us hope that the day we now celebrate is but the precursor of a still more glorious one, when the blessings of peace may be superadded to the full attainment of that glorious end. I pray you to accept for yourself, and to communicate to all our common friends, my best wishes for your and their health and prosperity, and to believe me your obedient servant,

CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS.

FREEMAN H. MORSE, Esq.

After dinner the Chairman arose, and after signifying that the time had come for the intellectual part of the repast said—Whether it is tossing upon the rolling billows, or journeying in foreign lands—whether at home or abroad, this day returns to me full of joy and pleasure. (Cheers.) Now, my friends, the first thing to be done on an occasion like this is to turn our thoughts back to the land of our birth or adoption, and to remember our country when abroad. (Cheers.) I will therefore propose for the first sentiment on this occasion, "Our country, one and indivisible; may peace and harmony speedily prevail throughout its entire dominions." (Immense cheering—and "Hail Columbia," by the band.) The Chairman then introduced the sentiment, "The President of the United States"—(great cheers)—as follows:—I am sure no American need utter a complimentary word concerning the President of the United [illegible]

[illegible]

THE WAR IN MEXICO.

Some of the Losses of the French Army.

[illegible]

ITALY LIKELY TO AID NAPOLEON.

[illegible]

THE BRITISH CABINET FOR INTERFERENCE—WHAT FRANCE HAS ACCOMPLISHED IN THE REPUBLIC.

[illegible]

Affairs in Poland.

THE ATTEMPT TO ASSASSINATE THE ARCHDUKE CONSTANTINE [illegible]

And what will now be the consequences of this attempt? Let us hope that it will induce the friends of order to pronounce themselves energetically against a factious minority, which shrinks from no means to thwart the regenerating work inaugurated by the Sovereign, under the auspices of his august brother and of the Marquis Wielopolski.

It is said that among the persons arrested is the man who fired at General Luders. The General has been suffering great agony the last few days.

The following is the official announcement of the attempt:—Yesterday, 3d, at half-past nine P. M., as his Imperial Highness the Grand Duke Constantine was leaving the Opera House, on the point of entering his carriage, a young man approached him, and, aiming a pistol towards his person, fired. The protection of Providence watched over so precious a life. The bullet pierced the military overcoat, the epaulet, uniform and shirt, inflicting a wound just above the left clavicle, but stopped by the fringe of the epaulet, was deadened between the shirt and flesh. The miserable assassin was arrested on the spot.

Obituary.

THE DUKE PASQUIER, OF FRANCE.

Duke Pasquier's obsequies were performed at the Church of the Madeleine, Paris, July 7. There was a large attendance, and in it many who have long been eminent in the political and literary world. A battalion of the line paid the last honors to the deceased Duke, as Grand Cross of the Legion of Honor and one of the last members of the Order of the Holy Ghost. After the mass the Cardinal Archbishop of Paris pronounced the absolution. The pall bearers were M. Thiers, M. Villemain, M. Portier and the Duke de Fezensac. Few men have played a more distinguished part in the annals of his country; but as he retired from active life after his long and eventful career in 1848, his name is almost unknown to the present generation. Of his family affairs it is only necessary to say that Duc Pasquier married, during the reign of terror, the widow of the Count de Rochefort, who died in June, 1844, and leaves no direct heir to his title.

The Asia's Quotations for Wheat.

The full quotations of wheat by the Asia, part of which were omitted in the telegraphic report from Cape Race on Monday night, are:—Red Western and Southern, 9s. 8d. a 11s. 1d.; white Western and Southern, 11s. 6d. a 12s. 3d.

Capt. Comstock and the Steamer Catalina.

TO THE PUBLIC.

I beg to call attention to the final report of the Investigating Committee of the House of Representatives in relation to the far-famed steamer Catalina, wherein the committee say, page 140:—

Since the former report touching the steamer Catalina the testimony of Captain Comstock has been taken by the committee, Mr. Freeman has been re-examined, and a communication received on that subject from General Wool. In reaching its former conclusion, relating to the just liabi[illegible]

[illegible]

J. J. COMSTOCK.

Monthly Statement of the Canadian Banks.

[illegible]

Supplies for Gen. Curtis' Army.

[illegible]

General Wallace in Poughkeepsie.

[illegible]

Coroner's Inquest.

[illegible]

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

TUESDAY, July 22—6 P. M.

The following is a comparative statement of exports from the port of New York to foreign ports for the week ending July 22, and since January 1:—

	1860.	1861.	1862.
For the week	$1,886,516	2,077,825	3,086,987
Previously reported	47,195,784	72,015,643	68,491,321
Since January 1	$49,082,290	74,093,468	71,578,308

Again the aggregate exceeds three millions. At this rate we shall soon bring exchange down. The principal articles exported were:—

Tobacco to Bremen	$28,000	Flour to Brit'h W. I.	$31,000
Cotton to Liverpool	62,000	Flour to London	71,000
Flour to Liverpool	151,000	Tobacco to London	129,000
Corn to Liverpool	24,000	Sperm oil to London	31,000
Wheat to Liverpool	335,000	Guano to London	98,000
Lard to Liverpool	20,000	Wheat to Plymouth	50,000
Butter to Liverpool	52,000	Wheat to Gloucester	29,000
Cheese to Liverpool	36,000	Wheat to Hull	23,000
Guano to Liverpool	237,000	Wheat to Bristol	37,000
Furs to Liverpool	10,000	Flour to Bristol	31,000
Tobacco to Liverpool	63,000	Wheat to Queenstown	120,000
Wheat to London	90,000	Corn to Queenstown	34,000
Corn to Cork	20,000	Wheat to Cork	65,000
Corn to Belfast	20,000	Tobacco to Marseilles	22,500
Flour to British N. A.	58,000		

The crop reports from Europe continue to state that the harvest will be less than an average in France and England, and considerably less than an average in Russia, which has been, next to the United States, the largest source of supply for the grain dealers of France and England. It is therefore reasonable to look for a continuation of the present active export movement of food, especially so long as bills remain at or near their present high premium. Of cotton it is yet difficult to predict anything with confidence. The weekly shipments from Memphis are now said to average 1,000 bales: we are receiving here something like 2,500 bales a week from various sources. It would seem that, with cotton at 50 cents a pound here, and nothing a pound, so to speak, on the plantations, it was safe to count upon at least a small steady supply—perhaps enough, now and then, to furnish a few bills. A house in this city which sent a ship to New Orleans some time ago, heard on Sunday that, notwithstanding all that has been said about there being no cotton there, their captain had already secured 1,000 bales.

Money is quite easy to-day at 5 per cent. Certificates of indebtedness are selling at 97; paper 5 a 6 for prime names.

Exchange was dull to-day at about 131¼ a 131⅝. Most of the leading importers have supplied themselves with bills in advance, and, the sale of American stocks for European account having stopped, for the present, the inquiry for exchange is slack. Gold rallied up to 120¼ again at the morning board, but was afterwards offered at 119¾, and closed at the second board at 119¾ a ⅞. The speculation in gold appears to have culminated for the present: the premium is now maintained by the demand of shippers to Europe, the South and Southwest, and by hoarding.

Stocks were lower to-day. There were again heavy sales of governments, both at the first and second boards. One house sold $400,000 of sixes of 1881 and 7.30 notes for a customer who had bought them at lower prices and wished to realize profits. This large sale induced some of the speculative operators to offer more of them on sellers' options, and the coupons touched 96¾, and the registered 97. They closed in the afternoon at about 97½ a ¾. The street is not well pleased to see government securities sold short at the present crisis, and severe remarks are made upon the parties who engage in these operations. The evil will probably cure itself. Every short sale of governments made since the war began has lost money. There is no reason to believe that the sales of to-day and yesterday are going to prove an exception to the rule. A little good news would soon brighten up the public feeling, and in the present easy money market governments would readily respond. The decline of the day to-day was equal to 2 in Virginias and Panama, 1⅝ in Michigan Central, 1⅜ in guaranteed, Toledo and Rock Island; 1 in Illinois Central, ¾ in Tennessee, Missouris, Pacific Mail, Central, Erie and Galena; ⅝ in Harlem preferred, ⅜ in Erie preferred, ¼ in Hudson and Harlem, and ½ in Michigan Southern old. At the close the market was irregular, with a tendency to more steadiness. The receipts on the trunk lines are leading to increased purchases of their stock by the public. The gross income of the Central for the year ending in September will probably be a million and a half in excess of the income of the previous year. The last quotations of the day were as follows:—United States 6's, registered, 1881, 97 a 97¼; United States 6's, coupon, 1881, 97⅜ a 97¾; United States 5's, coupon, 1874, 86 a 86; Treasury notes, 7 3-10 per cent, 101⅝ a 101¾; Tennessee 6's, 49¼ a 50; Virginia 6's, 48 a 52; North Carolina 6's, 65 a 65¼; Missouri 6's, 46¼ a 46¾; American gold, 119⅝ a 119¾; Pacific Mail, 107 a 108; New York Central, 91⅞ a 92; Erie, 33¼ a 33⅜; do. preferred, 61½ a 61⅝; Hudson River, 43 a 44; Harlem, 14½ a 14¾; do. preferred, 34½ a 35; Reading, 55 a 55⅛; Michigan Central, 58⅝ a 58¾; Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana, 24¾ a 25; do. guaranteed, 54½ a 54¾; Panama, 130 a 130½; Illinois Central, 56⅛ a 56¾; Galena and Chicago, 70 a 70⅛; Cleveland and Toledo, 46½ a 46⅝; Chicago and Rock Island, 62⅞ a 63; Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, 78¾ a 78½; Milwaukee and Prairie du Chien, 32 a 33; New York Central 7's of 1876, 108¼ a 108¾; Erie third mortgage bonds, 97¾ a 98¼; Michigan Central 8's, first mortgage, 106 a 106½; Illinois Central bonds, 7's, 93 a 93½.

Demand notes, of the old issue, of which there are something like forty millions still afloat, are selling at 107¾ a 108¼. We have reason to believe that Mr. Chase's attention has for some time been directed to the necessity of buying up and cancelling this issue. These demand notes are receivable for duties, and so long as they can be purchased below gold not a dollar of specie will be received at the Custom House. If they are not withdrawn from the market Mr. Chase will have to buy in open market the whole of the gold required for his October and his January interest—from six to eight millions of dollars. Twenty per cent on eight millions is $1,600,000—a large sum to be spent in this way; and if it were ascertained that the Secretary was in the market as a buyer of gold; the premium might be nearer thirty than twenty. It is probable that, by judicious management, three-fourths, or even a larger proportion, of the demand notes might be picked up without causing the premium to advance beyond 10 a 12 per cent. These once out of the way, the Treasury Department would have no further concern about the price of gold. The revenue from customs would supply all the gold required for the payment of interest on the debt—no matter what the premium was. We should not be surprised if the Treasury Department was now actually buying up these demand notes in a quiet way, and issuing legal tender notes in their stead, as the law directs. Such a policy would be judicious and farseeing.

The business of the Sub-Treasury was as follows to-day:—

Receipts	$428,038 95
—For customs	276,000 00
Payments	893,451 90
Balance	6,263,026 38

The exchanges at the Bank Clearing House this morning were $25,390,273 90, and the balances $1,595,235 42.

The Greenwich Fire Insurance Company has declared a semi-annual dividend of six per cent, payable on the 29th inst.; the Leather Manufacturers' Bank, a semi-annual dividend of five per cent, payable July 31; the Gebhard Fire Insurance Company, a semi-annual dividend of five per cent, payable on demand; the Washington Life Insurance Company, a dividend of three and a half per cent, payable August 1.

The Board of Brokers received notice to-day that the transfer books of the Galena and Chicago Railroad Company close this afternoon and reopen on the 7th of August. This is in consequence, probably, of the declaration of a dividend, notice of which has not yet reached the transfer office in this city. The large stockholders have recommended a dividend of three per cent.

The earnings of the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad for the second week in July were:—

Passengers	$6,078 44
Freight	15,306 77
Mails and express	423 62
Total	$22,009 03
Corresponding period in 1861	19,079 10
Increase	$2,929 93

Stock Exchange.

TUESDAY, July 22, 1862.

$5000	U S 6's, '67, reg	97	235	shs Pac M S S Co	107⅝
1000	do	97¼	50	do......b30	107½
2000	U S 6's, '68, cou	97½	50	do......b10	107½
4000	do	97⅜	200	N Y Cen RR	92
11000	U S 6's, '81, reg	98	100	do......s30	91¾
1000	U S 6's, '81, cou	98	150	do......s30	91½
23000	do	97¾	100	do......s30	92
3000	U S 5's, '65	90	650	do	92½
2000	U S 5's, '71, cou	80½	100	do......b60	92½
4000	U S 5's, '74, cou	86½	250	Erie RR	34
2000	do	86	50	do......b30	34½
2500	Tr 7 3-10 p c n, sm	102	150	do	33⅞
10000	do	101½	200	do......b30	34
42000	do	101½	100	Erie RR pref	63
9000	do	101½	50	do......b10	62
32000	do	101½	38	do	61½
5000	U S 6's, 1 yr cer	97¼	100	do......b60	62½
1000	Kentucky 6's	94	25	Harlem RR	15
10000	Missouri 6's	46½	100	do	14½
1000	do	46½	30	do	14¼
25000	California 7's	95	200	Harlem RR pref	35
10000	N Y Central 6's	102	50	Mich Cen RR..s10	59½
1000	N Y Cen bds, '70	108½	100	do......b30	59½
2000	do	108½	50	do	59½
21000	Erie RR 1 m bs, '83	98	200	do......b10	59½
5000	Erie RR 4 m bs, s10	88½	100	do......s10	59¾
5000	do	88	100	do......b60	59¾
5000	do	87½	100	Mich So & N I RR	24½
6000	Erie RR 5 m bds	82	150	do	24¾
3000	Huds RR 1 m bds	112	20	Mi So & N I g stk	55¼
5000	Mich Con Spcb, n	106½	100	do	55
7000	Ill Cen RR bds	93	50	Clev, Col & Cin RR	114
3000	Ter Haute & Alton	103	300	Ill Cen RR scp s60	56⅝
600	Chi & N W int bds	75	50	do......b30	56¾
1000	Toledo & Wa 2m	63	50	do	56½
7000	do	62	50	Clev & Pitts RR	21½
2000	M & Pr d Ch 1 m	92½	450	do	21½
1000	Cle & Tol s f bds	90	100	Ch, B & Q RR..s30	77½
15000	Pit, Ft W & C 1 m	91	100	do	78½
3000	do	91½	5	do	78¾
500	do	91½	50	Gal & Chic RR	70
1000	Pit, Ft W & C 2 m	77	200	do	69¾
20000	Am gold	120	50	do......b30	70
61000	do	120¼	50	do	69⅞
5000	do......s60	120	50	Mil & Pr du Ch RR	32
45000	do......s30	120	600	Cleve & Tol RR	46¾
5000	do......b60	120¼	50	Chic & Rk I RR	63¼
50	shs Bk Republic	90½	450	do	63
5	Del & Hu Can Co	94¾	300	do	63½
18	Penn Coal Co	95½	100	do......s30	63
9	do	95	20	Tol & Wab pref	40

SECOND BOARD.

$6000	U S 6's, '81, cou	97½	100	shs N Y Cent RR s30	91¾
12000	do	97⅝	48	do	92
21000	do	97⅜	200	Erie RR	33½
18000	do	97¾	50	do......s15	33½
10000	U S 6's, '81, reg	97½	100	do	33⅜
5000	Tenn 6's, '90	50	15	do	33¾
7000	U S 5's, '74, cou	86	100	Erie RR pref	61½
600	U S 6's '81 O w 1½ y	95⅛	30	Harlem RR	14¾
14000	U S 6's, 1 yr cer	97½	100	do	14½
5000	Trea 7 3-10 p c n	102	50	Reading RR	55½
13000	do	101¾	10	Mich Central RR	59
1000	do	101¾	100	do	58⅞
500	do......small	101⅝	50	do	58¾
20000	Pitts, Ft W & C 1 m	92	100	Mich S & N I RR	25
4000	N York 7's, '70	118	100	Mich S & N I g s	54½
1000	do	119½	100	Gal & Chi RR..s10	69⅝
3000	Erie RR 3 mb, '83	98	300	Cleve & Tol RR	46½
50000	American gold	119¾	100	do	46⅝
40000	do	119⅝	150	Chi & Rock I RR	63
10000	do......s15	119½	200	do	62⅞
250	shs N Y Cent RR	91⅞			

CITY COMMERCIAL REPORT.

TUESDAY, July 22—6 P. M.

ASHES.—The market was unchanged, while the sales were limited, including pots at $6 25. Pearls were quiet at $6.

BREADSTUFFS.—Flour—The market was less buoyant and active, and closed without change of importance in prices. The sales footed up about 25,000 bbls., within the following range of prices:—

Superfine State	$5 00	a	5 25
Extra State	5 50	a	5 55
Superfine Western	5 00	a	5 25
Common to choice extra Western	5 50	a	6 40
Canadian	5 50	a	6 30
Southern mixed to good superfine	5 40	a	6 95
Extra do.	6 95	a	7 00
Good to choice family do.	7 00	a	7 50
Rye flour	3 00	a	4 25
Corn meal, Jersey and Brandywine	3 25	a	3 50

—Canadian flour was firm and the demand moderate, while sales embraced 1,200 bbls. at the above quotations. Southern flour was firmer for the common brands, while the sales embraced about 3,500 bbls., within the above range of prices. Rye flour was steady at the above figures, with sales of 175 bbls. Corn meal was firm and in good demand, with sales of about 800 bbls. Wheat was firmer, and opened at an advance of 1c. a 2c. per bushel, but closed with some activity and at about 1c. per bushel advance. Prime qualities of winter and amber were scarce and firm. The sales embraced about 125,000 bushels, at $1 12 a $1 13 for Milwaukee club, $1 11 a $1 14 for Chicago, $1 17 a $1 19 for Racine spring, $1 12 a $1 19 for Western winter, $1 28 a $1 30 for good red Western, $1 35 a $1 45 for good to prime white Michigan and Indiana, and $1 55 for prime white Kentucky. Corn opened with firmness, but closed dull, while the sales embraced about 75,000 bushels at 40½c. a 50c. for heated, 53c. a 54c. for fair, and at 55c. a 56c. for prime Western mixed. Rye was scarce, with small sales of Western at 76c., and of State at 80c. Barley and barley malt were quiet and prices nominal. Oats were less buoyant, with moderate sales at rather easier rates.

COFFEE was active, and prices about ½c. higher this week. The transactions embraced 7,000 bags Rio, yesterday and to-day, at 21½c. a 22½c., and 600 do. at 21¼c. a 22½c., and 3,000 do. Maracaibo at 22½c.

COTTON.—The market was firm, with sales of 500 a 600 bales, closing stiff on the basis of 50c. per pound for middling uplands.

FREIGHTS.—To Liverpool about 50,000 bushels of wheat were engaged at 12½d. a 13d., in ship's bags, chiefly at the latter figure, and 4,000 a 5,000 bbls. flour at 3s. 6d. and 15,000 bushels corn at 12½d., in ship's bags. A foreign vessel was engaged to load with 15,000 bushels wheat for Cork and a market at 15d., in bulk. A Prussian bark was engaged to load with 18,000 bushels of wheat for the same port on the same terms. A vessel for Newport took 18,000 bushels wheat at 14d. in bulk, and a brig for Belfast with 18,000 bushels wheat at 14d., in bulk. Rates to London and Glasgow were unchanged.

FRUIT.—The market was firm. A sale of 150 bbls. currants was made at 11c., and 100 bags Brazil nuts sold at 8½c.

HAY.—The market was steady, with sales for shipment at 55c., and for city use at 60c. a 65c.

MOLASSES.—Sales embraced 175 hhds. Cuba muscovado at p. t., and 171 bbls. New Orleans at 31½c. a 33c.

PROVISIONS.—Pork—The market was heavy, while the sales embraced about 800 bbls at $10 87½ a $11 for mess, and at $11 for prime mess, and at $8 75 a $8 87½ for prime. Beef was firm and the demand moderate, while the sales embraced 250 bbls. at $12 50 a $13 50 for plain mess, and $14 a $14 50 for extra. Prime mess and hams were inactive and prices nominal. Cut meats were firm and tolerably active, with sales of 1,200 packages at 5c. a 5½c. for dry salted hams, and at 3½c. a 4c. for shoulders. Bacon was quiet and prices nominal. Lard was still firm and in good demand, with sales of 1,400 packages at 8c. a 9½c. Butter was firm at 16c. a 17c. for State, and at 13c. a 14c. for Ohio. Cheese was unchanged, with a steady demand.

RICE.—Sales of 500 bags Patna were made at 6½c. a 6½c., and 500 do. Rangoon at 5½c. a 6½c.

SPICES.—Sales of 2,000 bags pepper were made at 19½c., cash, and 100 bags pimento at p. t., and 500 do. at 16c., cash.

SUGARS were firm and active, with sales of about 2,600 hhds., chiefly Cubas, at 7½c. for low grades, and 8c. a 8½c. for fair refining to grocery grades; included in the sales were 25 hhds. New Orleans at 9c., and 300 do., sold by auction, at 8½c. a 11½c., and 165 boxes at p. t. Refining goods were unsettled. The Messrs. Stuart and other refiners were selling at prices to be fixed in the future.

WHISKEY was dull; 600 bbls. State and Western were sold at 30c. a 30½c.

Markets.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK BOARD.

PHILADELPHIA, July 22, 1862.

Stocks are irregular. Pennsylvania State 5's, 86½; Reading Railroad, 27¾; Morris Canal, 42; Long Island Railroad, 16; Pennsylvania Railroad, 47.

BALTIMORE, July 22, 1862.

Flour advancing: Ohio, $5 60 a $5 75. Wheat dull and lower: new white, $1 40 a $1 50; red, $1 35 a $1 40. Corn quiet: white, 59c. a 60c.; yellow, 55c. a 56c. Oats firm at 44c. a 45c. Coffee steady at 22c. a 23c. Whiskey dull: Ohio, 34c. a 34½c.

PHILADELPHIA, July 22, 1862.

Flour active: superfine $4 75 a $5 75. Wheat active: sales 8,000 bushels white at $1 38 a $1 40; red, $1 27 a $1 31. Corn scarce: yellow at 60c. Provisions dull: mess pork, $11 a $11 50. Coffee firm: Rio, 22c. a 23½c. Whiskey—Better demand at 33c. a 33½c.

BUFFALO, July 22—1 P. M.

Flour steady. Wheat firm, but quiet: sales of amber Iowa at $1 08; red winter Western, $1 12½, and several sales on private terms. Corn in better demand: sales at 42c. a 43c. Rye, 62½c. for Chicago. Whiskey dull—no sales. Canal freights steady. Imports—7,000 bbls. flour, 46,000 bushels wheat, 94,000 bushels corn. Exports—1,800 bbls. flour, 114,000 bushels wheat, 92,000 bushels corn, 10,000 bushels oats.

DENTISTRY.

ARTIFICIAL BONE FILLING—INSERTED IN A SOFT state, giving no pain. Old roots and mere shells filled and warranted sound. The genuine used only at my rooms, 850 Broadway, near Seventeenth street. Another invoice of the celebrated Cuban Tooth Powder.
J. PEARSON, M. D., Discoverer.

1173 CERTIFICATES—HAVING HAD THREE roots extracted without pain by Dr. J. JAY VILLERS, 155 Grand street, two blocks from Broadway, I cheerfully insert this as a recommendation to those suffering teeth ache.
PRISCILLA BAYNARD, Irvington, Westchester Co.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

A YOUNG WOMAN, USED TO CROSSING THE sea, wishes to engage with a family going to Europe. Address 144 Grand st., Williamsburg.

A SITUATION WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH PROtestant, as head nurse or to superintend household duties; the advertiser is a good milliner and dressmaker; is willing to make herself generally useful. Inquire of Mrs. Maniere, 306 Broome st., N. Y.

A YOUNG GIRL WISHES A SITUATION TO GO with a lady to the country, or to take care of one child and sew or do light work; good city reference. Can be seen for two days at 167 West 32d st., between 7th and 8th avs., in the rear.

A RESPECTABLE GIRL WISHES A SITUATION AS cook, washer and ironer; has good reference; will do general housework. Can be seen at 114 Atlantic st., corner of Henry, Brooklyn, for two days.

A YOUNG GIRL WISHES A SITUATION AS NURSE and seamstress; is a neat sewer; no objection to the country. Call for two days at 303 West 33d st.

A SITUATION WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, as chambermaid and waitress, is also a good plain sewer; good reference can be given. Call for two days at 633 6th av., first floor, back room.

A SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, to cook, wash and iron, or to do housework, in a small private family. The best of reference. Can be seen for two days at 378 West 29th st., between 9th and 10th avs., front basement.

A SITUATION WANTED—BY A STEADY YOUNG girl, as nurse and seamstress; she is neat and tidy in her habits, willing and obliging, and very fond of children. Best of city reference can be given from her last place. Call can be seen for two days at 131 Waverley place, near 6th av.

A HOUSEKEEPER'S SITUATION WANTED—BY AN intelligent, middle aged American lady; is competent in every respect, and not afraid to work. A note addressed to Housekeeper, 57 West 10th st., any day this week, will be attended to. Good reference given.

A RESPECTABLE COLORED WOMAN, WHO CAN give excellent reference from a lady with whom she came here, desires a situation to return to California; she is willing to go for half of her passage money; will go as nurse, or in any capacity. Call at 136 West 40th st., near 7th av.

A SITUATION WANTED—BY A NEAT AND COMPEtent person, as cook, or would go as cook and laundress; can do up linens in the neatest style; has good city reference. Call at 110 West 26th st., near 7th ave.; no boarding lady need apply.

A RESPECTABLE GIRL WANTS A SITUATION AS chambermaid and to do fine washing and ironing, or would do the housework of a small respectable family; best city references. Inquire at 329 Myrtle av., near Carlton, Brooklyn.

A VERY RESPECTABLE GIRL WANTS A SITUAtion as nurse and seamstress, or to do chamberwork; would like to travel with a family for the summer; has the very best of city reference from her last place. Call at 230 7th av., corner 25th st.

A SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, to do chamberwork and waiting, or to assist with the washing; no objection to go to the country. Can be seen at her last place, 245 West 19th st.

AS WET NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A healthy young woman, as wet nurse. Inquire at 36 President st., Brooklyn.

A SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, TO do general housework in a small private family; is a good washer and ironer; good reference. Call at 75 Charlton street.

A SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, to cook, wash and iron or do housework in a small private family; is a good plain cook and first rate washer and ironer. Has two years reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at 320 West 16th st., between 8th and 9th avs.

A LADY WISHES TO PROCURE A SITUATION FOR a young girl, either to do light chamberwork and take

HELP WANTED—MALES.

$100.—A RESPECTABLE MAN WANTED, WITH the above sum, to act as agent to a professional gentleman. None need apply except those of strict integrity and willing to travel; single man preferred. Inquire for Mr. Charles, 429 Broadway (C. B. Howes).

$600.—MAN WANTED, TO TRAVEL, WHO CAN loan this amount on excellent security, can have a permanent situation at $20 per week and expenses paid. Apply to-day only at 283 Bowery, third floor, room No. 1.

1,000 LABORERS WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, TO work on the Lehigh Canal, between Easton and Mauch Chunk, Pa. Call at 111 Broadway (Trinity Buildings), room 49, second floor, from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., along the line of the canal.

THE TRADES.

A FIRST CLASS PHOTOGRAPHER, COMPETENT IN all the branches of the art, wants a situation. Best references from his last employer. Address Photographer, box 117 Herald office.

COOPERS WANTED—GOOD WAGES, STEADY work, on new round and flat hoop flour barrels, at No. 64 Rutgers slip.
A. T. BRIGGS.

ENGRAVER WANTED—ONE ACCUSTOMED TO GERman silver and Britannia ware. To a good workman steady employment and good wages. Address box 1,574 Post office.

GERMAN CHEMIST WANTED—TO WORK IN A LAboratory. One who can speak English. Apply at the Photographic Gallery, 575 Broadway, top floor.

WANTED—A JOURNEYMAN TINSMITH, WHO UNderstands making square tins for shipping kerosene oil. Apply to M. Rose, 28 Cedar st.

WANTED—BY A PATTERN MAKER, A SITUATION, with steady employment; understands drawing and pattern carving; has had charge of a shop for eight years; would go in the country. Address S. J., station E, Post office.

FRENCH ADVERTISEMENTS.

AGENCE FRANCAISE DE M. C. GAILLARD, 140 East Ninth street, près Broadway, autrefois 51 Sixth avenue.—Les familles pourront toujours s'y procurer les meilleures domestiques de la ville, Françaises, Anglaises et Allemandes; et les domestiques de ces diverses nations trouveront à y être employées par les principales familles.

UNE PERSONNE FRANCAISE DESIRE SE PLACER pour prendre soin d'un ou deux enfants et coudre. S'adresser au 101 Crosby st., au second, pour deux jours. Aucune objection de voyager.

UNE FEMME FRANCAISE DESIRE TROUVER UN passage pour l'Europe avec une famille, à laquelle elle rendra tous les services possibles en compensation. S'adresser chez M. Lagneau, 91 Franklin st.

PERSONAL.

CHILDREN TAKEN FOR ADOPTION, AND ALSO adopted out to good homes. Ladies taken to Board, with good care, at Mme. PARSELLE'S, 741 Greenwich street, New York.

CREMORNE—MERCER WROTE TWICE TO A. H. AS directed; no reply. Make appointment and leave note yourself to my address.
E. M.

FOR ADOPTION.—ANY RESPECTABLE LADY WISHing to adopt a fine, healthy child, of French parents; she is fine, healthy and pleasing to all who see her, &c., is 16 months old, can hear of an opportunity by applying to Dora Lenoua, New Brunswick, N. J.

FULTON FERRY STAGE TO CORNER OF AMITY street, Friday last, about 5 P. M.; opposite corners of stage; right arm. Address W. L. D., Herald office.

IF MRS. ALICE McCARTY, FORMERLY OF ST. Louis, will address a note stating where she can be seen to A. H. B., care of Metropolitan Hotel, on or before Tuesday, the 22d inst., she will hear of something greatly to her advantage. Any person who can furnish information of her whereabouts will be well rewarded. Address as above.

IF THERE ARE ANY RELATIONS OF MICHAEL MEhan, son of Martin Mehan, deceased, now residing in

NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

OFFICE N. W. CORNER OF FULTON AND NASSAU STS.

TERMS cash in advance. [illegible] current in New York taken.

Volume XXVII .... No. 201

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway.—The Colleen Bawn.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, No. 844 Broadway.—Pea Diavolo—Irish Emigrant.

WINTER GARDEN, Broadway.—London Assurance—Faint Heart Never Won Fair Lady—Irishman in Spain.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—Life and Adventures of Jack Sheppard—Hunter of the Alps.

NIXON'S CREMORNE GARDEN, Fourteenth street and Sixth avenue.—Opera, Ballet, Promenade Concert and Equestrianism.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM, Broadway.—Com. Nutt—Learned Seal, &c. at all hours. Mrs. Partington—Wanted a Family, afternoon and evening.

CHRISTY'S OPERA HOUSE, 585 Broadway.—Ethiopian Songs, Dances, &c.—Statue Lover.

WOOD'S MINSTREL HALL, 514 Broadway.—Ethiopian Songs, Dances, &c.—Flat Foot Jake.

HITCHCOCK'S THEATRE AND MUSIC HALL, Canal street.—Songs, Dances, Burlesques, &c.

GAIETIES CONCERT HALL, 616 Broadway.—Drawing Room Entertainments.

PARISIAN CABINET OF WONDERS, 563 Broadway.—Open daily from 10 A. M. till 10 P. M.

New York, Wednesday, July 23, 1862.

THE SITUATION.

Our latest news from the army on James river is up to five o'clock on Monday afternoon, at which time everything was quiet there and going on well. The correspondence which we publish to-day from Harrison's Landing and Fortress Monroe will give our readers an excellent account of the way affairs are proceeding at those points.

Morgan's guerillas in Kentucky do not seem to be prospering so favorably as was supposed. Reports via Maysville yesterday state that our cavalry had overtaken Morgan's band on the road to Owensville from Mount Sterling. After an hour and a half's fight Morgan's forces were completely scattered, and the cannon and horses captured by him at Cynthiana were retaken, as was also a large portion of the stolen property. The rebels lost twenty-five killed. Our loss is twenty killed.

The rebel guerillas in the vicinity of Memphis were also worsted within a few days past by Colonel McNeil.

The President's wise and humane order under the Confiscation act will be found in another column. It is a further exhibition of Mr. Lincoln's sagacity and moderation.

The official account of the exploits of the rebel ram Arkansas, near Vicksburg, published in another column, puts a different phase upon the affair. It appears that the rebel gunboat did not accomplish much; and, although she ran the gauntlet of our fleet and reached the batteries at Vicksburg, she had a hard time of it with our gunboats and was seriously injured.

Our European correspondence and files by the New York and City of Washington are dated to the 10th of July.

Although the news has been anticipated, the letters and papers reveal the fact that the rebel sympathizers in England and France, backed by a large portion of the cotton manufacturing interest of both countries, were making the most strenuous efforts to impress the Cabinets and people with the belief that the Union cause was almost lost by the three days' fighting before Richmond, of which they had *heard by the Scot*. There is little doubt but they had succeeded to some extent, in consequence of the jealousy of the war power of the United States which now exists in most of the countries of the Old World. General McClellan is assailed in London with respect to his strategy, his despatches and the taking up of his first position near Richmond.

The new tariff of the United States is attacked at every point—both in intent and enactment—by the London *Times* and some of the Paris newspapers. The Dublin *Freeman's Journal* of the 10th instant—the latest paper—sums up the expression of feeling towards the measure thus:—"The new United States tariff is universally condemned throughout England and France. Journalists whose speciality has been matters of the economic and commercial class pronounce it to be simply a perfect prohibition on the importation into, at least, the North American States of all European goods; but, as against England, it applies with especial severity and harshness. The undoubted effect of this new arrangement will be that, almost immediately on its coming into operation on the first of next month, the prices of nearly all English and French manufactured goods will be doubled—in some instances, trebled."

The cotton manufacturers of Rouen had sent a deputation to the Emperor Napoleon, to represent to him that from the excessively high price of the raw material, and the falling off in the demand for cotton goods, they must before long close their mills, and that some amongst them will have to suspend payment. Similar representations have been made from Lille, where many of the manufacturers are represented to be in a critical state, and the Emperor helped them with a loan.

The Liverpool *Courier* of the 9th of July, speaking on the cotton crisis, says:—"There is in stock 200,000 bales. From all sources except America, which is now a consumer, not a producer, 'we may expect 600,000 bales.' At the rate of 30,000 bales per week, this quantity would last us about twenty-six weeks, or until the end of December."

Mr. Lindsay, M. P., had adjourned his Parliamentary motion, for the recognition of the South by England, a second time. It was to come up again on the 18th of July.

The Paris *Constitutionnel* has an article ostensibly to contradict the rumor that France intended to give Mexico to the Archduke Maximilian in exchange for the cession of Venice to Italy, and renews the declaration that the object of the expedition is to obtain satisfaction for French interests, and to establish order. The London *Post* seems to urge Napoleon to act in the same direction.

Mr. Adams, United States Minister in London, wrote a letter to the committee of the "Fourth of July" banquet in that city, which we publish to-day.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

The steamships New York and City of Washington, from Southampton and Queenstown on the 9th and 10th of July, respectively, reached this port yesterday morning. Our files are three days later than the papers by the Persia, and contain some important details of the news to that day, which—although the advices have been anticipated by our telegraphic report from the Asia—will be read with interest.

The recognition of the kingdom of Italy by Russia and Prussia has created much gratification throughout that country, and has been celebrated by festivities in several towns. The approaching alliance which will place an Italian princess upon the throne of Portugal is likewise regarded with satisfaction.

The United States steamer Tuscarora had reached Southampton from Lisbon. The object of her visit was not known.

The official list of the killed, wounded and missing in General McCall's division in the battles before Richmond shows the following result:—

	Officers.	Privates.
Killed	15	240
Wounded	70	1,174
Missing	56	1,528
Total	141	2,942

Major General Thomas C. Hindman, of the rebel forces in Arkansas, has immortalized himself as the originator of the most refined system of warfare and military movements. The plan laid down by this modern Minerva in breeches is for his followers "to lie in ambush—surprise detachments—shoot mounted officers—block up the roads—kill scouts—shoot pickets—slaughter pilots—burn supply trains—murder teamsters, and destroy grain fields." This rebel Hindman was the democratic representative in the Thirty-sixth Congress from the First district of Arkansas.

It is reported that farmers are discouraging enlistments because they fear an advance in wages for farm hands. The slightest advance in the western and northern parts of this State would bring hundreds of men over from Canada.

The following advertisement appears in the Leavenworth, Kansas, *Conservative* newspaper:—

One Thousand Colored Men Wanted—To form the First regiment of Kansas Zouaves d'Afrique, and join General Hunt's Southern expedition. All able bodied colored young men who wish to enlist will leave their names with W. P. Mathews, Waverley House, Leavenworth. As soon as [illegible] are received from the War Department [illegible] have been made for them, the regiment will be regularly enlisted, mustered into service, and ordered [illegible]. Companies [illegible] in other towns in this State will notify the undersigned. ETHAN EARLE, First regiment Kansas Zouaves.
Leavenworth, July 13, 1862.

The legislature of Pennsylvania will be convened in extra session by Governor Curtin on Monday next. The object will be the enactment of a law authorizing a bounty to volunteers.

A war meeting, called by the Mayor of the city, will be held in Trenton, N. J., to-morrow evening.

About forty-eight thousand volunteers under the new call for three hundred thousand are already enlisted.

Judge Betts yesterday granted orders to open the testimony in the following prize cases in which claimants did not appear:—The United States vs. the schooner Mary C. Holmes; the same vs. the sloop Sarah, and the same vs. the New Eagle.

The scarcity of silver in the community is likely to increase that nefarious propensity for the manufacture of spurious American coin. Two women, named Shields and McCarty, were committed yesterday by Commissioner Stillwell for passing three counterfeit half dollars at a lager bier saloon in the Bowery. Between the shinplasters and "the counterfeit presentment" of the American eagle and the half eagle, the people will have to be wary.

The amount of salt inspected at the Onondaga Salt Springs Reservation, in this State, from the 1st of January to the 19th inst., was 2,669,786 bushels. The whole amount inspected during the same time last year was 1,974,702 bushels. Increase, 694,084 bushels.

The market for beef cattle opened steady on Monday, with a fair number on sale, and with a fair demand at about previous prices. There were subsequent heavy arrivals, however, which swelled the aggregate to upwards of 5,000 head at Allerton's, when prices declined half a cent per pound, ranging from 6c. a 8c. There were some sales on Monday at 8½c.; but yesterday 8c. was the top price; some would be left over unsold. Milch cows sold at $25 a $40 a $50. Veals are steady at 3½c. a 5c. a 5½c. Sheep and lambs were steady at $2 50 a $4 a $5, according to quality. Swine were active and a shade firmer, with sales of corn fed at 3⅜c. a 3⅞c., and still fed 3¼c. a 3⅜c. The total receipts are—5,870 beeves, 104 cows, 877 veals, 11,302 sheep and lambs, and 11,143 swine.

Stocks were lower yesterday. Government sixes sold down to 96¼, closing at 97¼. The railway share list was from ¼ a 1¼ per cent lower. No cause was assigned for the decline; some heavy sales of governments had doubtless a good deal to do with it. Money was easy at 5 per cent. Gold sold at 120¼, but was afterward offered at 119¾. The exports of the week are again over three millions.

The cotton market was firm yesterday, with sales of 500 a 600 bales, closing stiff on the basis of 50c. for middling uplands. The flour market opened stiff and at rather better prices for most descriptions, but closed with some less spirit, while sales were tolerably active. Wheat opened firmer and at an advance of 1c. a 2c. per bushel, with pretty full sales, closing, however, only about 1c. higher for most descriptions and with less animation. Corn was firm, while prices were without change of moment. The sales embraced good to prime old Western mixed at 54c. a 55c. and at 56c. Pork was sold to a fair extent, while prices were lower at $10 87½ a $11 for mess and at $8 75 a $8 87½ for prime. Sugars were in good demand, and the market active, with sales of 2,600 hhds. and 105 boxes at full prices. The Messrs. Stuart and other refiners were selling refined goods at prices to be fixed in the future. Coffee this week has advanced a full ½c. per lb., with a more active market. The sales yesterday and the day before embraced 7,000 bags Rio, ranging from 21½c. to 22c. a 22½c., and 3,000 bags Maracaibo yesterday at 22¾c. Spices were firmer, with sales of 2,000 bags pepper at 19½c. cash. Fruit was firm: currants sold at 11c. Most articles of trade were feeling the effects of a change in the currency. Freights were less buoyant for grain, though without change of importance, while flour for Liverpool was engaged at 3s. 6d.

GOLD AND SILVER.—Most of our readers will remember that there was a great excitement a few years after the discovery of the California and Australia gold fields, when the yield of the precious metal was from three to four millions per month, over the apprehension that gold would soon become a drug on the market and of less value than silver. Many financiers, who pretended to be very wise, commenced hoarding silver, under the idea of an ultimate great rise in value, and would as soon take bills as gold for it. The events since that period prove how little these financial men control such matters. Gold has not only not depreciated in value—although its increase is a hundred, and perhaps a thousand, fold greater than silver—but it, on the other hand, sells today for twenty per cent premium, whilst silver only commands twelve per cent. The same class of men who were in great tribulation about gold becoming a drug on the market are now predicting all manner of financial disasters in regard to the currency of the government. Future events will no doubt show that they are just as wise now as they were in reference to the value of gold and silver. All such questions of finance and value of money are controlled by social and political events. It is utterly impossible for any set of men in Wall street or elsewhere to determine their value. They may get up an excitement and cause a sudden fluctuation; but that has no effect upon the ultimate value, no more than did the excitement over the prospect of gold becoming of less value than silver.

Important Order from the War Department Touching Rebel Property and African Labor in the Army.

During the present week there has been an extraordinary Cabinet consultation or two at the White House, including several generals, and the first official result of these consultations appears in the important general order from the War Office which we publish this morning. This order, framed in compliance with the late Confiscation and Militia acts of Congress, exhibits in a strong light the wise and sagacious ruling mind of President Lincoln. A large margin of discretion has been left to him in the Confiscation and Militia acts in reference to the appropriation of the property of rebels, and the employment and emancipation of their slaves, and in regard to the pains and penalties otherwise decreed against traitors and rebels. He is thus authorized to enforce these laws with a remorseless and sweeping severity, or to soften them down in their practical application to the last degree of forbearance consistent with a vigorous prosecution of the war; and this is the policy which he has adopted.

He proclaims that private property, real and personal, in the States of Virginia, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Texas, Louisiana and Arkansas, so far as may be necessary or convenient for the subsistence of our army, or in aid of its operations, may be appropriated; but accounts are to be kept of all such appropriations of private property, in order to secure compensation to deserving persons, and nothing is to be maliciously seized or destroyed. This is a liberal application of the law, and, as we think, eminently wise and proper. But mark the discrimination between the Southern States named in the premises and those omitted. The exempted States which might have been included under this order are North Carolina, Tennessee, Kentucky and Missouri. The first named is still over head and ears involved in this rebellion; the second although we occupy its capital and nearly all its territory, and have a Military Governor presiding over it, is still infested with rebel military bands and conspiracies; and the third and fourth are still harassed by predatory guerillas in almost every direction.

Why, then, this discrimination exempting these States from the pains and penalties applied to those specified in this general order? We think the proper explanation will at once suggest itself to the intelligent reader. The President desires to show to the people of Missouri, Kentucky and Tennessee, for example, that he does not consider the stringent measures indicated necessary to restore them to the side of the Union. Kentucky and Missouri have steadfastly adhered to the Union. He recognizes this loyalty in their favor. Tennessee has been substantially reconquered, and he wishes to show her erring people that he has confidence in their complete repentance. The same consideration will, to some extent, apply to North Carolina. The full force of these war measures is applied only to those intractable rebellious States which can be reached in no other way; and the effect will doubtless be that decided and decisive stand of a portion of the South against this rebellion which the President believes the only sure and safe way for putting it down.

Next, with regard to the employment of blacks in the army. They are only to be engaged as laborers—another wise and humane discrimination against that disorganizing abolition idea of a general arming of the slaves of Southern rebels. In a word, throughout this general order the President adheres to the landmarks and the integrity of the Union. His policy is to save it, and not to destroy it; and the army and the country will cheerfully cooperate to carry out this saving policy. With the arrival of General Halleck in Washington we look for some additional army orders, and are confident that they will be adopted to meet the public expectation of a rigorous, harmonious and successful prosecution of the war. President Lincoln is the man for the crisis, and our abolition disorganizers may as well give up their struggle to make the cause of the Union secondary to the cause of negro emancipation while Honest Abraham Lincoln is at the helm.

THE ISSUE OF POSTAGE STAMPS.—The sales of postage stamps at the New York Post Office yesterday amounted to no less than twenty thousand dollars. The sales for several days previous ranged from ten to twelve and fifteen thousand dollars. All the stamps so sold were gummed on the back. Prior to the use of these stamps as currency the daily sales at the Post Office did not exceed two thousand dollars. Now, the new law has become so popular, and the want of small change so severely felt, that a perfect rush has been made on the Post Office for stamps. So great has been the demand that the Postmaster in this city, anticipating an exhaustion of his supply, yesterday telegraphed to Washington to know how he should act. The following is the reply he received:—

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, July 22, 1862.
POSTMASTER NEW YORK:—
Restrict sales of postage stamps to former customary amount per diem, as this department is not to furnish postage stamps for currency.
A. N. ZEVERLY, Third Asst. P. M. G.

Thus the public will in future only be supplied with the same amount of stamps daily as before the new act was passed. This is done with the intention of keeping the transactions of the Treasury and Post Office departments distinct and separate. The Post Office Department is not authorized to issue stamps for currency, but only for postal uses. On the 1st of August next the Treasury Department at Washington will issue the new stamps intended for circulation as currency. These will be finely engraved and printed upon such peculiar paper that they cannot be counterfeited. They will be thick and without gummed backs, so that they can be used with more facility. In the meantime those who are hoarding silver for the premium will soon find their occupation gone, and presently we shall have as much small change as we can desire. Stamps will be at a premium to-day.

INCREASE OF THE LITERATURE OF THE COUNTRY.—In the last decade the newspaper and periodical literature of the country has doubled in numbers and circulation. The figures are as follows:—

NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS.

Year.	Number.	Circulation.
1850	2,520	426,409,978
1860	4,051	927,951,548

These statistics show what a mighty country this is about to become, and with what rapid strides its intelligence is advancing. The circulation of the HERALD in the army alone is 20,000 copies. No other country in the world can boast of such wide diffusion of knowledge, or of a press that penetrates into every village, and hamlet, and family in the land.

Strawberries and Cream for the Tribune Traitors.

Shakspere declares that sweet are the uses of adversity. Poor Greeley, of the *Tribune*, must have found the uses of adversity sweet, for they have led him to strawberries and cream. In a recent issue of his pestilential paper we are officially informed that the *Tribune* Association has purchased three thousand dollars worth of strawberry plants, and will give one of the plants to each new subscriber to the *Tribune*. The idea is novel, and must have originated with poor Greeley himself; for he was always in favor of a vegetarian diet. We are really quite pleased with the plan of attaching a strawberry patch to the *Tribune* office, and so rescue the announcement from the obscurity of the *Tribune's* columns—for the circulation of the *Tribune* now just about equals the number of dollars it has invested in strawberries—and give it the publicity of our immense issue without charging poor Greeley even half price for the notice.

This is by no means the first time that we have been called upon to sustain the failing fortunes of the *Tribune* by advertising its extraordinary gift enterprises—the only sort of enterprise in which the *Tribune* excels. Before the abolitionists succeeded in involving us in civil war, the *Tribune* was getting along with some degree of comfort; and by pandering to the anti-slavery sentiment, by receiving hire as a party hack, with a negro driver, and by keeping a sharp eye and a large pocket open for any chance jobs at Washington and Albany, poor Greeley managed to make both ends meet and keep the wolf from his office door. The Southern darkey not only hoed corn and picked cotton for his master on the plantation, but also brought many a pretty penny to poor Greeley's till by the publication of highly spiced stories of the imaginary wrongs of mythical Uncle Toms. When the *Tribune* first started, poor Greeley invoked to his aid all the evil spirits which at that time raged rampant in the country. He was a Fourrierite, a Free Lover, a Grahamite, a Phalanxite, an Owenite, a teetotaller, a little bit of a Mormon and a strong abolitionist. As the organ of all these pernicious sects, the *Tribune* prospered greatly for a while; but the good sense of the people strangled these isms one by one, until the *Tribune* had only abolitionism for its support. That it has used this ism well no one can deny; but, as Faust raised the devil only to go down below with him, so the *Tribune's* infernal and inevitable nigger, after serving it faithfully for many years, became its destroyer at last. Continual anti-slavery agitation gave a few insane Southern fire-eaters a pretext for secession; a weak executive allowed secession to become armed rebellion, and rebellion resulted in civil war. The nation suddenly found itself throttled by the negro, and the *Tribune*, which had always been crazy with the negromania, was the very first victim to the negrophobia which ensued.

In a few months after the war began, the *Tribune's* circulation had fallen off more than one-half; its receipts for advertisements amounted to zero; its popularity was many degrees below zero, and its name became a hissing and a reproach. At the end of a year poor Greeley announced editorially, in the style of his "Just Once" confession, that he had lost money by the publication of his paper. To be as particular as Mr. Gradgrind in regard to facts: the *Tribune* stockholders were informed that the paper had lost about three thousand dollars during the year, and that some of its stock must now be bought in at par to prevent the holders throwing it upon the market at any price it might bring. It would be a painful and melancholy task to describe poor Greeley's shinning during that period, or to recapitulate consecutively the various devices to which he resorted to raise the wind. The *Tribune* dabbled with lobby jobs and bid high for the Corporation advertising. Then Greeley announced his gold pen and gift enterprise lottery, which, as our readers will remember, we charitably advertised at half price. With his customary gratitude—he will not even thank us for this article—poor Greeley repaid our kindness by sending a secret circular to our advertisers begging them to transfer their favors to the poor *Tribune*. This poor Greeley imagined an infallible way of making friends; but, from the Pope to patent medicines, nothing in this world is infallible, and the chief result of this underhanded proceeding was the despatch of a special messenger from the *Tribune* office to beg the HERALD'S mercy. We forgave the criminal, though we detected the crime, and had just begun to entertain hopes of poor Greeley's reformation, when we detected him in the dirty business of jobbing in government contracts. The *Tribune* office had been transformed into a gun manufactory; Dana, the best of the bad lot of *Tribune* writers, was kicked out because he was almost honest, and the *Tribune's* contract bureau at Washington, in charge of Sam. Wilkeson, was transferred to New York. Some government contracts do not pay, however, as some gold mines yield no gold. The *Tribune's* contracts were of this unprofitable sort, and only made bad worse; for the people began to understand why poor Greeley wished the war continued and his guns used to murder better Americans than himself. In a paroxysm of jealous despair, Gay, the leading *Tribune* editor next to Greeley, wrote to a correspondent, "The HERALD is constantly ahead." Greeley stormed at Gay, and sent off handbills to the county towns of Pennsylvania, calling public meetings to denounce the HERALD and subscribe for the *Tribune*. Then came a calm, and then this strawberry and cream affair.

The strawberries may give a better flavor to the *Tribune*, and make its opinions more palatable; but we doubt it. The *Tribune* writers may arm themselves with garden rakes and hoes; but it is too late in the season for strawberries to save them. Again and again we have told poor Greeley how to make his paper pay; but the cream of the joke is—and it must be taken with the strawberries—that he does not know enough to follow our advice. The HERALD, with no assistance, and in spite of every attack, has doubled its circulation, and proportionately increased its advertising, since Fort Sumter was bombarded. Then we issued over sixty thousand, and now we issue over one hundred and twenty thousand, copies daily; while our abolition contemporaries are losing money, reducing salaries, dismissing employes and diminishing in size and circulation. This fact shows what the people like, and of what opinions the people approve. Now, let Greeley discard his treason and adopt our opinions, cease to be a traitor and become a loyal man; stop assisting Jeff. Davis, and support the Union and the constitution, and his paper will pay. We will assist him at first, and give him a few articles to begin with. But, if he will not adopt our suggestion, we solemnly warn him that he will soon be a prisoner of State, on a charge of treason, cultivating his *Tribune* strawberries, among his fellow rebels, on the sandy soil of Delaware island.

THE DEFENCE OF WASHINGTON—FACTS AND FIGURES AGAINST SENATOR CHANDLER.—In his rabid onslaught upon General McClellan Senator Chandler states that only 19,000 men were left for the defence of Washington in March last; and yet the General of the Army of the Potomac called for more reinforcements on the peninsula, when he knew there were none that could be spared. To those who have not kept the run of the movements of the army, as our newspaper men have done, this statement may seem plausible. But how little truth there is in it, and how reckless Senator Chandler is, a few facts and figures will show.

According to a former speech of this gentleman, as reported by telegraph from Washington, there was only the Nineteenth regiment left to defend the federal capital. But, according to the same authority—a later account—there were 19,000 effective men. But the whole army in Virginia, according to Chandler, numbered 230,000. Yet McClellan had only 158,000 to operate on the peninsula, garrison all the towns and take Richmond, defended by a rebel force of two hundred thousand men. There would thus be 53,000 left. What became of them?

We can tell the Senator. When McClellan left for Richmond 11,000 old troops constituted the permanent garrison in the fortifications at Washington on the other side of the Potomac. They were well drilled in working the heavy guns, and could keep at bay an army of 50,000 men. At this side of the Potomac, in the city of Washington, were 8,000 new troops. Banks, within a day's march of Washington, had 25,000, including several batteries of light artillery, though Chandler said the other day there was not a single gun left on wheels for the defence of the capital. Besides this force there were six regiments of cavalry around Washington, and General Dix had six thousand at Baltimore and on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad—all within striking distance of Washington. To make assurance doubly sure, Sumner's division was kept in front of Washington till Banks could get in proper position for its defence. After all these, we know that McDowell's army of 12,000 was retained for the defence of the capital.

Now let us see what all these figures will foot up. They amount to an army of 78,000 men. And yet we are told that Washington was stripped of troops in order to reinforce General McClellan. Twenty or thirty thousand more men might have been safely sent to the peninsula, or to Richmond by way of the Rappahannock and Fredericksburg, without in the least endangering the safety of Washington. There would have been over forty thousand left for its immediate defence, which, in such strong works, would have been ample; while those sent forward from the Rappahannock would have covered Washington in that direction. What then becomes of the wild statements of the radical Senator, which can have no other effect, if believed, than to impair the confidence of the Army of the Potomac in its General, throw a damper on the martial enthusiasm of the country, and prevent enlistments for the war? A man so reckless as to endorse at this late day the old, stale stories so often refuted about Quaker guns at Manassas may well be doubted in any statement his malignant passions or the interests of his faction may prompt him to make. But we trust that Michigan will take care of Chandler and all men of his ilk.

THE TAXES IN ENGLAND COMPARED WITH OUR OWN.—The London *Times* and other journals of England have had a great deal to say in regard to the enormous taxes that we will have to pay. Wait, says the London *Times*, until the taxgatherer comes around, and then it will be soon manifest that the people will not stand the enormous burden of the war. These writers do not seem to comprehend that our taxes imposed by Congress are in reality much lighter than those which the people of Great Britain have been compelled to submit to for the last half century or more to keep their aristocratic government in operation. The return made on the 26th of last May of the amount of receipts by the customs duties and taxation in Great Britain exhibits the fact that their revenues from taxes from various sources amount to over two hundred and thirty-six millions of dollars, aside from customs duties; and that, too, with a total population of less than thirty millions. All that is contemplated to be raised by our government by direct tax under the recent law is one hundred and fifty millions of dollars, or nearly one hundred millions less than the tax imposed upon the citizens of Great Britain; while our entire population is two millions larger, including slaves, and only about one million and a half less without the slaves. The subjects of John Bull have, therefore, to submit to a tax of upwards of eight dollars per head, whilst we will have a tax imposed of only four and a half dollars per head.

Would not the London *Times* and kindred journals exhibit a little more taste, as well as common sense, if they turned their attention a little more to home affairs, and endeavored to relieve the burdens of their own people, before they shed crocodile tears for our sufferings? We can carry on the war two years longer, and then have lighter taxes than England at the present time. This the London editors could readily see did not their philanthropy, like Greeley's for the negro, confine itself entirely to distant objects, and blind them to the events at their own doors.

Personal Intelligence.

Miss Kate Reignolds, the favorite actress, arrived in town last night from an engagement in Montreal, and is visiting her family in Yorkville.

The Cork (Ireland) *Examiner* of the 9th of July says—The Most Rev. Dr. Smyth, Bishop of Dubuque, Iowa, U. S., called at Mount Melleray this week, on his return from attendance at the recent ceremony of canonization at Rome. His lordship was formerly a member of the religious community of Mount Melleray, and was connected in the conduct of its collegiate establishment with Brother Xavier, the present revered principal. In such capacity he was necessarily known outside the precincts of the cloister, and many, we are sure, will recognize in the Most Rev. Dr. Smyth the learned and amiable "Father Clement," whom all loved and respected. About a dozen years ago he, with a number of lay and clerical brothers, left Mount Melleray to establish a monastery in America. He was elected superior of the new house, and as such administered the affairs of the community for some years, when he was called by the Sovereign Pontiff to fill the vacant see of Dubuque.

City Intelligence.

EXEMPTIONS UNDER THE MILITIA LAW.—The new militia act exempts certain persons from military service, but makes it incumbent on those who are entitled to exemption to file their certificates at the County Clerk's office. It is recommended that all persons entitled to the privilege of exemption should apply at once. Commissioners are always in attendance to facilitate proceedings.

IMPORTANT FROM VICKSBURG.

The Exploit of the Rebel Ram Arkansas.

Terrible Fire Upon the Monster in Farragut's Fleet

Progress of the Siege and Bombardment of the City, &c., &c., &c.

WASHINGTON, July 22, 1862.

The Navy Department to-day received the following:—

CAIRO, July 21, 1862.

The rebel gunboat Arkansas, armed with twelve rifled sixty-eight-pounders, came out of the Yazoo river on Tuesday. She encountered first the Tyler, Carondelet and ram Lancaster.

After a running fight of ten miles the Carondelet closed with the rebel, and both vessels grounded, fighting side by side. The rebel, being outside, succeeded in getting off. The Tyler steamed ahead, maintaining a running fight until the fleet was reached.

Our transports being in range, preventing an effective fire from our gunboats, the Arkansas succeeded in getting to Vicksburg under shelter of the batteries there, to appearances much injured.

The total Union loss is twenty-seven killed and wounded, and among these are the engineer and pilot of the Tyler. Commodore Farragut's entire fleet is below Vicksburg. Slight damage was done to our vessels.

GEO. D. WISE, Captain and Ass't Quartermaster.

CHICAGO, July 22, 1862.

A despatch from Memphis, dated Sunday night, says:—

The rebel ram Arkansas succeeded in running through our fleet. Commodore Farragut made an ineffectual attempt to sink her. A portion of his fleet passed down the river, each vessel pouring a broadside into the Arkansas as she passed them.

The rebels acknowledge that one seven-inch steel point, ed shot went through the Arkansas, but assert that this is the only damage she sustained. A reconnoissance the next morning showed that the Arkansas was undergoing repairs; but she did not appear to be in any danger of sinking.

Rebel Accounts.

THE SIEGE OF VICKSBURG—DESPATCH FROM GENERAL VAN DORN.

[Telegram to the Richmond Enquirer, July 18.]

The following despatch was received at the War Department yesterday:—

VICKSBURG, July 16, 1862.

Enemy opened all their guns and mortars last evening, and shelled the city and batteries until after dark, when eight of their vessels-of-war passed down under fire of batteries and Arkansas broadsides. What damage was done to them I have not learned, though they were repeatedly pierced by shot of heaviest calibre. One heavy shot passed through the side of the Arkansas, killing two men and wounding three. This was all the damage done to us, with the exception of one house burned down in the city. Our troops have a contempt for fleet and bombardment, and await coolly for troops to land. The Arkansas is the admiration of all, and her daring and heroic act has inspired all with the greatest enthusiasm. She is now being repaired, and will soon be ready for orders.

EARL VAN DORN, Major General.

JACKSON, July 19, 1862.

It is rumored that last evening six Yankee gunboats succeeded in passing down the river at Vicksburg, firing on the Arkansas as they passed, and killing two men.

The Yankee works across the bend are ascertained to be a railroad instead of a canal. *Cars are running on the road.*

Our Vicksburg Correspondence.

COMMODORE DAVIS' FLOTILLA, BEFORE VICKSBURG, Miss., July 10, 1862.

Progress of the Siege—The Natural Invulnerability of the City—The Military Canal—Condition of the River—Strength of the Rebel Defences—Statements of Rebel Refugees and Prisoners—Damage to the City by the Bursting of Union Shells—The Destruction of Vicksburg not Desired by the Union Commanders—Condition of the Rebel Commissariat—The Corn Crop in the Valley of the Mississippi—Rebel Conscripts—How they Appreciate Their Position—Desertions Frequent—Nine Rebels Take French Leave, are Caught and Summarily Tried and Executed—How the Affair was Conducted—Movements of our Mortar Fleet, &c.

The siege of Vicksburg, like that of Island No. Ten and Fort Pillow, bids fair to continue a long time. It could hardly be expected that a place so strong by nature and art, and guarded by nearly twenty thousand infantry, could be forced into capitulation in one or two weeks. It is vexatious to have the passage of the Mississippi blockaded at a single point, while elsewhere there are no obstructions; but we must suppress our wrath and make the best of a bad matter. If the canal across the peninsula proves a success, we may be able shortly to pass this point with steamboats between New Orleans and the upper cities. But the country must not be too sanguine. The river is low, and it will take time to make a passage across the narrow neck of land that intervenes between the location of Commodore Davis' flotilla and that of Porter's mortar fleet. Till then, till Vicksburg falls, the blockade is effectual.

SILENCE OF THE BESIEGERS.

The activity consequent upon our arrival here was not of long duration. We throw shells into Vicksburg, and Porter did the same. Eight of the steam vessels of Farragut's fleet passed the batteries during a warm engagement, and since then they have been as quiet as possible for well behaved boats. Their commanders wish themselves back again, below the defences of Vicksburg, and it is quite likely that they may run the blockade on some dark night. They have found that it is impossible to silence the upper or bluff batteries by guns from the boats, and have abandoned all hope of taking the city by an attack from the navy, unsupported by a strong land force. The stronghold being below the city, these upper vessels are somewhat inconvenienced.

STRAITS OF THE REBELS.

Deserters and prisoners from Vicksburg represent affairs there as quite gloomy. All the inhabitants moved away several weeks ago, and the falling shells have caused considerable injury to the town. Several houses have been torn to pieces, and in others numerous huge holes bear testimony to the accuracy of our fire. It has not been the design to destroy the place, and our commanders have been reluctant to inflict any injury that might fall upon innocent heads. Had we wished to lay Vicksburg in ashes, we could have done so long since by the use of incendiary shells, or by planting a battery on the point of land opposite, not less than a thousand yards distant. It is quite probable that before the rebel works fall into our hands there will be but little of the city left.

SCARCITY OF FOOD.

The deserters from the rebel army say that they are badly off for food, and that unless they can speedily retake Memphis or some other prominent supply point they will have to give up the contest for want of something to eat. It is a matter of speculation what the rebel army in the Mississippi valley will do for supplies. The line they are at present holding lies south of the northern boundary of Mississippi and Alabama and east of the Mississippi river. The corn and pork producing district in the Southern States has hitherto been that portion now in our possession, and the region over which the rebel flag yet waves has been devoted to the culture of cotton and sugar. The large amount of corn planted in those States this season, in lieu of cotton, promised very well upon paper; but the climate was found unpropitious for the cereal, and a large portion of it has already died before arriving at maturity. "Man cannot live by bread alone," and corn bread at that, with any more facility now than he could eighteen hundred years ago. The rebel rulers, while they admonished the people to plant a sufficiency of corn, neglected to give similar instructions with reference to pork. In consequence of this neglect there is a great scarcity of bacon, and the planters, as well as the quartermasters, find it impossible to afford proper sustenance to their dependants. The negroes now at work on the canal say that for several months past they have seen but little pork, and sometimes have been destitute of it for weeks together. The commodity is at present rated at forty cents a pound, and is difficult to procure even at that price.

CONSCRIPTS.

Another cause of depression among the troops back of Vicksburg is the recently enforced conscription act. Several regiments raised by this law have lately arrived at Vicksburg, where they are as discontented as can be well imagined. There are constant desertions from the ranks, and the camp is almost continually in a condition bordering upon mutiny. Day before yesterday nine men who had deserted from one of the new regiments were apprehended a few miles from Vicksburg and taken back to the camp. They arrived within the lines about nine A. M., and were at once tried for desertion and speedily convicted. Sunset of the same day was appointed for their execution, and at the designated time they were taken outside of the camp and shot, in presence of their own and several other conscript regiments. The officers at first proposed to make a draft from the conscript regiments to execute the order of the court martial; but on such a detail being made the men positively refused to shoot their own comrades. The commanders foresaw trouble in case they should attempt

to carry out their designs, and wisely concluded to drop the matter where it was and make an execution detail elsewhere. The men to shoot the deserters were accordingly drawn from a Louisiana regiment, and when all was ready the guilty conscripts were placed in line, and at the word of command shot, with their backs towards their executioners. A strong force of Louisiana and Alabama volunteers was kept close at hand to suppress any outbreak that might occur among the drafted men; but the affair passed off without any demonstration of consequence on the part of the latter. There are many escaped conscripts lurking in the bushes in Northern and Central Mississippi who are afraid to show themselves for fear of arrest. In some parts of the State they have taken all the able-bodied men between sixteen and sixty, without regard to any ties that may make their going to the army a matter of serious inconvenience. In several instances as high as three thousand dollars was offered for substitutes. My informant says that he has frequently heard threats against the officers whenever an engagement shall occur.

MORTAR FLEET GOING BELOW.

It is probable that operations before Vicksburg will cease for the present, and that the troops now holding it will enjoy the dog days with comparative freedom from molestation. Captain Porter's mortar fleet is to suspend its action here and reserve its shells for other localities.

As I am now writing (nine A. M.) the preparations are being completed for an immediate departure. Twelve of the mortar boats are to go in tow of the Clifton, Westfield, Miami, Jackson, Owasco and Harriet Lane. The Octorara, Capt. Porter's flagship, precedes them, and will remain at a convenient point until they arrive, after which they will proceed direct to their destination, while the steamers that tow them are to return to Vicksburg, unless Farragut's fleet should go elsewhere. At present the latter movement appears quite probable, as the coming low water in the Mississippi will be likely to inconvenience the deep draught vessels. Four of the mortar boats remain here, and all vessels of Farragut's fleet that I have not named above have as yet no orders for moving. The steam vessels that are going are at this moment making up their tows, and are expected to be off by two or three o'clock P. M. to-day. It is possible that the plan may be changed before departure, and even that a boat now momentarily expected from above will countermand the order for leaving. We suppose that the reverse before Richmond and the falling back upon James river, of which we have just heard, furnishes the reason for removing this part of our fleet. With these mortar boats away the siege of Vicksburg will diminish to an affair of minor importance, and the flotilla from above and the fleet from below be reduced to the necessity of patiently awaiting the arrival of troops to operate on land.

THE CUT-OFF ON THE PENINSULA.

The great canal across the neck of the peninsula does not progress rapidly. River men who know the Mississippi as a jockey knows the fine points of a horse say that a channel to work effectually must start at some point where the current strikes forcibly against the bank. The engineers who laid out the canal have located the upper end in a deep curve in the bank, where there is no current, but where, on the contrary, there is a slight eddy setting against the course of the river. This is a sad oversight, and one that may delay the rush of the water through the ditch. Yesterday the level of the river was reached and the canal opened; but the water refused to run. A sternwheel boat was moored at the upper end of the canal, and by rapid revolutions of its wheel an attempt was made to fill the channel with water, but without success. The only alternatives now left are to dig deeper or wait for a rise in the river. The first measure will probably be adopted, and in its failure the second will be effectual. The next flood of the Mississippi will occur early in 1863, and if we are then before Vicksburg we shall see the channel made across the point and the city become an inland locality. In high water it takes but a short time to cut through a neck of land. When the Raccourci cut-off was made a few years ago, a small ditch was dug two feet wide and a foot below the water level. A pilot on one of the boats told me yesterday that he was passing the upper end of the ditch just as the water was let in. An hour and a half later, as he found the lower end, the torrent was rushing through a channel half as wide as the main stream and with a depth sufficient to float the largest boats. The river was full of floating timber and debris from the land, and as he looked up the new made channel he could see the tall cypress, sycamore and cottonwood trees toppling and falling into the rushing stream like stalks before a reaper's sickle. Twenty-four hours later the cut-off became the route for steamers. The Raccourci bend was twenty-four miles long, while its cut-off does not exceed half a mile. At Milliken's bend, twenty-five miles above Vicksburg, the river flows twenty miles and comes back to within three hundred yards of the commencement of the bend. A gang of negroes will be sent up in a few days to make a canal across this point, and thus shorten the distance to Memphis and other places above.

REFITTED GUNBOATS EXPECTED.

The gunboats Bragg and Sumter are expected here to-day. The former will be commanded by Lieutenant Bishop, who displayed so much gallantry in her capture, and will be used as a police boat along the river. She is said to be one of the fastest steamers in the service. The butternut colored paint with which the boats were daubed at the time they were taken has been covered with a respectable dress of black, and the boats are now far better and more effective than they were on the day when they fell into the hands of the Yankees.

ABANDONING THE MISSISSIPPI SHORE.

It is quite likely that we shall be obliged to remove the land force on the Mississippi shore as soon as the fleet starts down the stream. This will be of but little importance to us, as the position has been held merely as a matter of convenience to the gunboats.

Our Norfolk Correspondence.

NORFOLK, Va., July 21, 1862.

A Murder in Camp—Boldness of the Rebels, &c.

Sergeant Breughfe, of Company D, Fifty-eighth Pennsylvania Volunteers, was murdered in camp on Saturday morning, by Sergeant Vincent, of the same company, under the following circumstances:—On Friday evening both men were somewhat intoxicated, and a quarrel ensued in relation to some liquor, during which Breughfe struck Vincent over the head with a bottle, inflicting a severe wound over the left eye. On Saturday morning, while Breughfe was engaged in policing the camp, Vincent emerged from his tent with a loaded musket, and, taking deliberate aim, shot his late antagonist in the neck. The unfortunate man died in about twenty minutes. He leaves a wife and family. Vincent was immediately arrested and is awaiting trial.

As I mentioned in my last, the rebels are growing quite bold in the vicinity of the Nansemond. A few days ago, I learn, about two hundred of them crossed the river in the vicinity of Suffolk. They went on board of a fruit vessel from this vicinity, and made themselves quite free and easy. The report from the neighborhood is that they returned at night. Four men of the Fifty-eighth Pennsylvania regiment report that while berrying, about five miles from their camp, they were attacked by five men in gray uniform, who fired a volley upon them from revolvers and then retreated. No one was hurt. The boldness with which the rebels scout round us is somewhat remarkable, and leads to the supposition that they intend to give us a brush before long.

Captain Christensen, I hear, is about to return to his old position upon General Wool's staff, with the rank of colonel. This news will prove gratifying to the numerous friends of Capt. C., who is one of the most popular officers in this section. His promotion is but a fitting tribute to his merit. The people of Norfolk will part with him reluctantly.

General Cameron's Interview with the Emperor of Russia.

[From the Harrisburg Telegraph.]

From private letters received in this city direct from St. Petersburg, we learn that General Cameron, Minister to Russia, had arrived safely at the capital of the nation, where his legation is established, and that he also had his first interview with the Emperor Alexander. According to the rigid etiquette of the Russian court, it is not usual for the Emperor to grant an interview until the lapse of some time after the arrival of a Minister, but in this case an audience was almost immediately granted, and the reception made the more cordial by the earnest solicitude with which the Emperor inquired concerning the condition of the American people, their resources, numerical power, intelligence, wealth and progress.

During this interview, the Russian monarch evinced his knowledge of our system of government, and his admiration for the success we had made in the development of the vast extent of territory now within the jurisdiction of the federal authority. That authority, in the opinion of the Emperor, should be maintained at all hazards. If the Great Republic of the West was broken down, and ceased to wield an influence, the course of empire and of civilization would be changed, and a continent destined by God for the happy home of millions of free intelligent people, would be given to infidelity and barbarism, ruin and desolation.

After such expressions to the American Minister, there can be no mistaking the cordial feeling and hearty sympathy of the Emperor of Russia, nor can there be any misapprehension concerning the deep interest he manifests in the success and destiny of the United States. This feeling was reciprocated by Mr. Cameron, who had the most flattering assurances to offer that the interest of the American people was no less sincere in their solicitude for the success and mighty progress of the colossal empire of the North. Representing such widely different systems, and governed by authority so distinct and broad, there is still no reason why Russia and the United States should not be united in true and stern alliance, and wield an irresistible influence on the world.

Southern Ports of Delivery Abolished.

AN ACT TO ABOLISH CERTAIN PORTS OF DELIVERY IN THE MISSISSIPPI VALLEY.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the several laws constituting Hannibal, in the State of Missouri; Hickman and Columbus, in the State of Kentucky; Chattanooga and Knoxville, in the State of Tennessee, and Tuscumbia, in the State of Alabama, and Shreveport, in the State of Louisiana, ports of delivery, be and the same are hereby repealed.

Approved July 11, 1862.

Capture of Union Cavalry.

CAIRO, July 22, 1862.

Fifty-three men of the Third Michigan cavalry were captured by the rebels near Booneville, Miss., on Saturday. Skirmishes occurred almost daily in that vicinity.

Police Intelligence.

BRINGING THE LIQUOR DEALERS UP TO THE MARK.—Since Friday last Justices Kelly and Quackenbush, of the Jefferson Market Police Court, have issued six hundred warrants against liquor dealers for selling liquor without a license. This ought to prove a sufficient warning to men engaged in that business and induce them to take out licenses without delay.

The Europa's Mails.

BOSTON, July 22, 1862.

The mails per the Europa, for Liverpool via Halifax, close at six o'clock to-morrow (Wednesday) morning; but she will not sail until about nine o'clock.

THE NEW ENLISTMENTS.

Military Movements in New York and Vicinity.

Things are beginning to look brighter and brighter in the recruiting line, and the different stations are doing an excellent business in the way of enrolling names to fight in defence of the Union. No stone is left unturned by the officers representing the various military organizations in order to fill up their commands to the proper maximum, and it is expected that in a few weeks New York city and vicinity will send forth to the war as goodly representatives of muscle, endurance and patriotism as have yet shouldered a musket. The following list will give the names of the principal organizations, their headquarters and officers in charge of stations:—

Buell Sharpshooters, Spinola's Brigade, 127 Houston street, New York, and No. 4 Water street, Brooklyn—Capt. W. H. Phillips.

Thurlow Weed Guard, Empire Brigade—Capt. C. B. Sleeper, Lieut. Howard Buck—corner of Vesey and West streets, New York.

First regiment National Volunteers, Mozart Hall, 814 Broadway—Col. Wm. Gurney.

Fourth Senatorial district regiment, 446 Broadway—Peter McDermott, Colonel.

Hillhouse Light Infantry (second regiment Spinola's Empire Brigade), 602 Broadway—Company H, commanded by Captain W. W. Bowles.

Corcoran Zouaves (third regiment Spinola's Brigade). Recruits for Company K, Captain Thomas Murphy, received at 76 Prince and 170 Centre streets.

Stanton Legion, 174 and 177 Grand street, and 190 and 201 Bowery—Colonel Allen.

Metropolitan Guard, foot of Gouverneur street, Colonel Turnbull.

Besides those named above, there are several others daily springing up.

THE CORCORAN ZOUAVES.

The title of this regiment—it being called after the gallant Colonel of the Sixty-ninth, who still lies a prisoner in the hands of the rebels—is attracting a large quantity of the Irish element into its ranks. The regiment will be the Third of Spinola's Empire Brigade, and $150 bounty is offered to each man who subscribes his name to the roll. Colonel Marriot N. Croft will take command of the corps in the field. Recruiting offices for the brigade are situated in various parts of this city and Brooklyn.

FOURTH REGIMENT—EMPIRE BRIGADE.

Col. James C. Burke is in command of this corps. The headquarters of the regiment are at 534 Broadway. In the advertising column will be found a spirited address, issued by Col. Burke to his countrymen, calling upon them to rally in defence of the Union. A perusal of this address will repay the reader.

ANTHON BATTALION.

This is to be an artillery regiment, and will be commanded by Major F. W. Willard. The headquarters are at 598 Broadway.

DURYEE'S ZOUAVES.

Capt. Gouverneur Carr is recruiting at 506 Broadway for Duryee's Zouaves, in order to fill up the places of those who have fallen in the discharge of their duty.

FOURTH REGIMENT NEW YORK ARTILLERY.

Capt. Edward F. Young is in the city, raising recruits for the Fourth regiment (heavy artillery), Col. Doubleday. The regiment is located at Fort Corcoran, Va., and is said to be one of the finest in the service. A liberal bounty is offered to the regiment on its arrival in Washington.

DEPUTATION OF RECRUITING OFFICERS TO THE MAYOR.

The committee of recruiting officers appointed at the Astor House on Saturday last met yesterday morning. Captain W. W. Badger was elected chairman, and Lieutenant Rodd secretary. Captain F. P. Doherty was proposed and added to the committee.

A deputation of the committee, consisting of the chairman, Captains Batterson, Bowles, Doherty, Murphy and Phelan, and Lieutenant Rodd, then proceeded to wait upon his Honor the Mayor, who received the deputation with the greatest courtesy. His Honor said that he had laid a copy of the resolutions passed at the meeting of recruiting officers before the boards of the Common Council, and that some course would be adopted to place the recruiting officers in a more favorable position respecting the outlay they necessarily incurred in raising their companies, and that he will bring the subject before the members of the Committee of the Sixth Senatorial district at their meeting on Thursday next; also that he fully appreciates the disadvantages the recruiting officers labor under, and suggested that their case should be represented to the Governor by the various committees of the city. The deputation then withdrew. A vote of thanks was then passed to John O'Mahoney, Esq., ex-President of Fenian Brotherhood, for the use of his office. Due notice of the next meeting will be forwarded to the members of the Committee of Recruiting Officers.

THE RETURNED PRISONERS OF THE SIXTY-NINTH REGIMENT.

A meeting of the returned prisoners of the Sixty-ninth regiment will be held to-night at the armory. As these soldiers have only been released on parole, it is their intention to organize themselves into a "home guard."

INVITATION TO GENERAL MEAGHER.

An invitation has been extended to General Meagher and staff, by the lessees of Wallack's theatre, to attend the performances at that popular place of amusement on Thursday evening.

ENLISTMENTS IN JERSEY CITY.

Subscriptions, coming from private sources, have been started in Jersey City for the purpose of encouraging enlistments. It is supposed that Governor Olden will offer $50 bounty for the same praiseworthy purpose.

CORRECTION.

In yesterday's issue the name of Captain Joseph S. Cook, of Company A, First regiment National Guards was made to be Joseph H. Cook. The Captain gives $10 bounty, out of his private purse, to every man enlisted, instead of $2, as stated in the HERALD. This is in addition to the liberal bounties of the federal government, the State and the city. Of two men enlisted yesterday, one took the full bounty of $10; but the other would accept no more than $5, as that was sufficient for his immediate wants.

Relief for the Families of Volunteers—Payments Resumed.

In accordance with the notice issued by Mr. Comptroller Haws, the distribution of the fund in aid of the families of volunteers from this city was resumed yesterday in the several districts, each applicant entitled to relief receiving two weeks' allowance in one sum upon presentation of the proper ticket or check from the committee of the ward in which she or he might happen to reside.

The paymasters were at their offices from nine o'clock in the morning until four o'clock in the afternoon, plentifully supplied with the spondulix, which they doled out with as little delay as possible to the applicants. The offices of relief are as follows:—

In the Fourth Senatorial district, at the Rotunda, City Hall Park:—

For the First, Second, Third and Fourth wards, every other Tuesday.

For the Fifth and Eighth wards, every other Wednesday.

For the Sixth and Seventh wards, every other Thursday.

For the Fourteenth ward, every other Friday.

In the Fifth Senatorial district, at the corner of Seventh street and Hall place, rear of Tompkins market:—

For the Tenth ward, every other Tuesday.

For the Eleventh ward, every other Wednesday.

For the Thirteenth ward, every other Thursday.

For the Seventeenth ward, every other Friday.

In the Sixth Senatorial district, at the corner of Twenty-third street and Broadway:—

For the Ninth ward, every other Tuesday.

For the Fifteenth and Sixteenth wards, every other Wednesday.

For the Eighteenth ward, every other Thursday.

In the Seventh Senatorial district, at the State Arsenal, corner of Seventh avenue and Thirty-fifth street:—

For the Twelfth and Nineteenth wards, every other Tuesday.

For the Twentieth ward, every other Wednesday.

For the Twenty-first ward, every other Thursday.

For the Twenty-second ward, every other Friday.

The greatest precautions are now observed against the impositions which have been so extensively practised heretofore, and so stringent are the regulations that successful frauds are rendered almost out of the question.

The number of applicants yesterday was quite large, especially at the Rotunda, City Hall.

Brooklyn Military Matters.

The progress of recruiting in Brooklyn is as spirited as might well be desired. The headquarters of the Spinola Brigade is situated opposite the City Hall. It is from Brooklyn that General Spinola expects to raise most of the men for his brigade, and there is not the slightest doubt but that his expectations will be carried out. Having been State Senator for a number of years from a Brooklyn district, his reputation in the vicinity is widely established, and this will account for the number of Brooklynites who are enrolling themselves under his standard.

Governor Morgan has appointed the following gentlemen as a committee for the Second Senatorial district to raise a regiment:—Jesse C. Nutt, Esq.; Samuel Powell, Esq.; Geo. B. Lincoln, Esq.; John H. Finck, Esq.; James P. Wallace, Esq.; Samuel H. Roberts, Esq.; Phillip H. Graham, Esq.; Jacob Wortman, Esq.; Stephen Crowell, Esq.; General H. B. Duryea; Adam Scapper, Esq.; Wm. M. Thomas, Esq.; Hon. Daniel C. Braisard, Geo. H. Fisher, Esq.; Richard H. Huntly, Esq.; Edmund Driggs, Esq.; Dennis Mooney, Esq. Accompanying the names is a long communication from the Governor himself. This committee met at the City Hall, Brooklyn, on Monday evening, and after some discussion, agreed upon presenting the name of Captain Anthony Cook for the colonelcy of the regiment to be raised. They also passed the following resolutions:—

Resolved, That in the organization of the first regiment of the Second Senatorial district, the committee appointed by his Excellency the Governor to superintend the same, will, in the nomination for officers, have regard solely to actual merit, military service and capacity.

Resolved, That this committee hereby publicly invites applications for the command of companies, from all who may feel themselves qualified therefor, and who are prepared to pass the necessary examination.

Resolved, That this committee will endeavor to secure to soldiers enlisting in such regiment, all the advantages of bounty offered by the federal government or State of New York, or of any relief which may be hereafter furnished to the families of soldiers.

Resolved, That the hearty co-operation of our fellow citizens be, and hereby is, solicited in the organization of this regiment.

War Meeting at Hornellsville, N. Y.

HORNELLSVILLE, N. Y., July 22, 1862.

A very large and spirited war meeting was held here last night, and ably and forcibly addressed by Hons. R. B. Van Valkenburgh, A. S. Diven, Tracy Beadle, Major G. B. Smith, and Rev. T. K. Beecher, of Chemung county. A strong determination to prosecute the war and sustain the government was manifested, and over fifty volunteers came forward and enrolled their names. This vicinity will promptly furnish its full quota under the late call for volunteers.

Meeting of Loyal Citizens in Baltimore.

A meeting was held on Monday evening, in the Mayor's office, Baltimore, consisting of some fifty loyal citizens, selected by Governor Bradford, to take into consideration the subject of bounties for volunteers to be raised to supply the quota of Maryland under the new call. An exceedingly patriotic and pertinent letter from Governor Bradford, setting forth the course to be pursued, was read at the meeting. Several loyal speeches were made during the evening. Mr. John W. Randolph offered a resolution, to the effect that the Mayor be requested to call the Common Council together and earnestly urge the passage of ordinance No. 74, which was offered by Mr. Sullivan in the first branch, July 14. This ordinance provides for an appropriation of $300,000 for the promotion of the object in view, and Mr. Randolph's resolution passed after a prolonged discussion. Mr. Henry P. Brooks offered a resolution, requesting the Governor to convene the Legislature forthwith, and recommending that drafting be resorted to. This was referred to a committee of five, to be used according to their discretion, and the meeting adjourned.

The Common Council of Baltimore and the Bounty for Volunteers.

BALTIMORE, July 22, 1862.

The Mayor has called the Common Council together again to make provision for the bounty to volunteers. The rebel sympathizers of the second branch having hastily adjourned last Friday, to defeat the resolution for this purpose passed by the first branch, another opportunity will be afforded them to test their loyalty. The resolution provides an appropriation of $300,000 for the volunteers.

The City Council reassembled this afternoon. The second branch (secessionists) rejected the resolution making an appropriation for volunteers. Considerable indignation was expressed by outsiders. It is thought they will recede from their action to-morrow, under the pressure of public opinion.

War Meeting at Detroit.

DETROIT, July 22, 1862.

There was an immense meeting this afternoon on the Campus Martius, in aid of enlistments under the recent call for troops. Stores and factories were generally closed throughout the city. Resolutions were passed requesting the City Council to pay a bounty of $50 to each unmarried man and $100 to each married man enlisted in the regiment to be raised in this city. Liberal private donations in addition were offered, and the greatest unanimity prevailed.

The Recruiting Service.

[From the Harrisburg (Pa.) Union.]

The recruits now coming in are for the old regiments. This week those for the new levy will come in, and from information we receive from different parts of the State, the number will rather astonish those who have been talking of drafting.

[From the Washington Star, July 21.]

It affords us much pleasure to be able to say that the President's call for three hundred thousand additional troops is being responded to with far more promptitude than is generally comprehended. Already more than thirty thousand of the men have been enlisted, though the exertions being made to get these troops may be said to have just fairly commenced. The probability now is that they will all be in the field very much sooner than the public has anticipated for some days past. A number of the new regiments, we may add, are full, have been duly mustered into the service, and are to-day actually on the way to their respective destinations in the field.

The Turf.

FASHION PLEASURE GROUND ASSOCIATION—TROTTING.

TUESDAY, July 22, trotting match, $2,000, mile heats, best three in five, to wagons.

H. Woodruff named g. m. Lady Suffolk	2	2	1	1	1
D. Pfifer named b. g. Rattlesnake	1	1	2	2	2

Time, 2:36—2:37—2:34—2:38—2:40½.

The above trot was a handicap, Rattlesnake having to draw a wagon weighing one hundred and seventy pounds, while the weight of that of Lady Suffolk was unlimited. The one chosen for the mare weighed eighty-five pounds, and this difference proved to be enough to win, notwithstanding the great superiority of speed that Rattlesnake is known to have over the mare at equal weight. It was, however, a very interesting and closely contested race, and required five heats to decide which was entitled to the two thousand dollars. There was not a large attendance; yet there was quite a lively money business transacted among the backers of the horses, principally at evens, although in some instances Rattlesnake had the call before the start. After the second heat almost any amount of odds would have been given by the Rattlesnake party, while at the termination of the third heat the mare had the call, and after the fourth heat one hundred to ten on her winning could not find takers.

First Heat.—The word was given with Lady Suffolk two lengths ahead of Rattlesnake, but not trotting square. He soon took the lead, and was two or three lengths ahead at the quarter pole in forty-one seconds, going steadily, but not faster than was required to keep in front of the mare. At the half-mile pole he was about a length clear of her in 1:18, and the same distance in front at the three-quarter pole. On the homestretch the mare was forced to the top of her speed, and was closing the gap finely, when, unfortunately, she cuffed her knee and broke up. Rattlesnake came home a winner of the heat by a couple of lengths in 2:36.

Second Heat.—Lady Suffolk had the best of the start; but she broke up soon afterwards, and Rattlesnake passed her and led to the quarter pole a length clear in forty seconds. He kept this advantage to the half-mile pole, passing that point in 1:19. Going from there to the three quarter pole the mare closed on him nicely, shutting up the daylight before she reached the homestretch, and her chances seemed very favorable for the heat, when she again cuffed the already swollen knee, and a break was the consequence. By this accident Rattlesnake had nothing to do but jog to the score. Time 2:37.

Third Heat.—A long time was wasted in scoring, when, by some queer management, the word was given, with the mare half a dozen lengths in front. She trotted very fast, going to the quarter pole in thirty-eight seconds and to the half-mile pole in 1:16. Rattlesnake, notwithstanding all the urging of Pfifer, could not recover the lost ground of the start, still he trotted gamely on until within the distance stand, when he was taken in hand. Lady Suffolk won the heat in 2:34. The hopeless stern chase of Rattlesnake in this heat had a damaging effect on his chances for winning the race, and his backers became active in their endeavors to hedge their money, Lady Suffolk having become the favorite at odds.

Fourth Heat.—The mare went off with the lead, and kept it to the quarter pole in thirty-nine seconds, Rattlesnake close up to her. He forced her to a break on the backstretch, and led past the half-mile pole half a length in 1:16½. The struggle was continued with increasing interest to the three-quarter pole, the mare being lapped on Rattlesnake as he passed that point. She drew closer and closer until her head was parallel with his, then in front, and after a most exciting contest, she beat him a length to the score in 2:38, the weight of wagon proving too much for the little horse.

Fifth Heat.—Lady Suffolk took the lead, Rattlesnake breaking soon after leaving the stand. The mare was half a dozen lengths in advance at the quarter pole in thirty-nine seconds, about the same distance in front at the half-mile pole in 1:18, and nearly a distance ahead at the finish in 2:40½.

To-day there will be a trot at the Fashion Course for a sweepstakes of $300, the winner to give all the proceeds except his own stake to some public charity.

THE FRANKLIN PARK COURSE, BOSTON.

BOSTON, July 12, 1862.

The first day's racing came off to-day on the Franklin Park trotting Course. Over three hundred spectators were present, comprising the *élite* of this city and vicinity. The racing was of a very superior character, Northern horses winning every race, and the favorites being defeated in every instance.

The three year old race for a purse of $300, mile heats, was won by Mr. Hunter's Sunshine, beating Heroine and the Lexington Filly, in 1:54 and 1:53½.

The handicap race, four mile dash, for a purse of $400, was won by Mr. Morris' Throgsneck, beating Reporter and Bettie Ward, in 7:54½.

The handicap mile heat race for a purse of $400, was won by Mr. Morris' Avalanche, beating Hillsborough. The latter won the first heat in 2:02, and Avalanche the next three heats, in 1:52½, 1:56 and 1:52. Each heat was closely contested.

The meeting promises to be highly successful.

News from San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 18, 1862.

Arrived steamer Sonora, Panama.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 19, 1862.

Arrived bark Emerald, New Bedford.

Exchange on New York 12 per cent discount; legal tender notes 15 per cent discount. Sugar and tobacco improving. Market generally firm, with light speculative tendency.

Murder in Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, July 22, 1862.

A horrible murder was committed here this afternoon. A butcher named George Frederick Mentzell killed his wife with a butcher knife and then killed himself.

The Boston Bank Statement.

BOSTON, July 22, 1862.

Capital stock	$38,231,700
Loans and discounts	65,937,000
Specie	7,920,810
Due from other banks	14,060,500
Due to other banks	13,456,500
Deposits	28,808,000
Circulation	6,840,500

THE NAVY.

BROOKLYN NAVY YARD.—A naval court of inquiry, to investigate the conduct of three of the officers of the gunboat Dayton, has been commenced at the Brooklyn Navy Yard. The complainant is Commander Lockwood, and the court is composed of the following officers:—

Commodore Conover, President.

Commodore Inman.

Commodore McCluney.

B. H. Goodman, Esq., Judge Advocate.

Commander Lockwood, of the above named vessel, is also ordered for trial before the permanent Board, sitting at the Pierrepont House, Brooklyn, of which Commodore Stoner is President. Work is as brisk as ever at the yard. There are now some 3,700 names on the rolls of the operatives, and work is increasing daily. Enlistments are not as brisk here as they should be, considering the inducements held out. Yet there has been a decided improvement during the past couple of weeks. A new order has been issued by the Navy Department for the purpose of inducing men to join the navy. Men heretofore have only been enlisted for three years or the war; but by the new order they can be shipped for either one, two or three years, at the option of the recruit. There are many in our community who are not willing to join the army or enlist for three years in the navy, and this opportunity has been afforded them of serving their country. The naval service affords honor alike for the seaman and officer, and prize money is not inconsiderable in these times. Great complaint is made by the officers at this station against the amount of "shanghaeing" that is practised on the regularly enlisted sailors by the "press gang" which flood the port of New York. When sailors return from a cruise to this port they are invariably put on board the receiving ship North Carolina, to be reshipped on other vessels, and the poor fellows naturally ask for permission to go on shore. When they do this they draw some money, and this press gang, knowing the good nature of the jolly tars, ingratiate themselves into the friendship of the poor fellows. They entice them into their hell holes, drug them, and the first thing the sailor knows he is shipped on board some merchant vessel, from which this press gang receive a premium. This is a matter which should be investigated by the government; for men who trifle with the servants of the country in its present crisis should meet the doom of traitors. Two other cases of petty thieving were detected by Captain Waugh on Saturday last. The guilty parties were laborers, and were immediately discharged, by order of Commodore Paulding.

At the marine barracks there is a force of 265 men, 185 of whom are fit for active duty. The usual drills are carried on daily, and a dress parade every Monday morning. Annexed is a list of the officers at present stationed there:—Major Garland, Captain Heywood, Lieutenant Parker, Lieutenant McGrath, Lieutenant McKean, Lieutenant Corrie, Lieutenant Nokes, Lieutenant Bishop.

At the Naval Hospital there are not more than 135 invalids. It is rumored that a stove similar to that used on the North Carolina is to be introduced into this establishment. As we have already given a full description of it, we will simply say that, as a matter of economy alone, it should be used at all our naval stations.

Commodore Paulding and Commander Meade are about making application to the department to have a canal cut through the flats, for the more comfortable conveyance to the Naval Hospital of the sick and wounded sailors and marines who are arriving daily at this station. The present mode of conveyance subjects the invalids to a great deal of agony, and we hope that the gentlemen who have taken the matter in hands will put it through.

PHILADELPHIA NAVY YARD.—The affairs of this yard are reported to be very brisk, the number of men employed there amounting to about twenty-two hundred, including mechanics and laborers. The different departments of labor show much activity. Gun carriages of the latest improvement are turned out rapidly by a large number of workmen. The blacksmiths, boatbuilders and joiners and other branches of the yard are doing a large business. Immense lots of shell arrive daily, which are treated to a coat of paint, and the screw inserted for the fuse before they are filled. This keeps a large force of men engaged.

THE NATIONAL LEGISLATURE.

The Work of the First Session of the Thirty-seventh Congress—Operations of the Union Armies—The Battle with the Rebel Ram Arkansas—News from Europe, &c., &c., &c.

A *resume* of the work of the first session of the Thirty-seventh Congress, a list of the Acts passed and approved by the President, a list of the important measures laid over, the President's Message on the Confiscation Bill, and the closing proceedings of the Session, will be published in this week's FAMILY HERALD, ready this (Wednesday) morning. It will also contain the Latest Despatches from the various Union Armies operating in Virginia and the Southwest; An Interesting Account of the Desperate Fight between the Rebel plated Battery Arkansas and the Union Gunboat Carondelet, near Vicksburg; Late News from the South; The Latest Intelligence from Europe; Reports of the Markets, and a variety of other interesting reading.

TERMS—Two dollars a year. Single copies four cents.

Official Drawings of Murray, Eddy & Co.'s Kentucky and Missouri State Lotteries.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 343—July 22, 1862.

63, 77, 59, 55, 78, 13, 8, 22, 7, 25, 50, 16, 9.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 344—July 22, 1862.

52, 34, 5, 15, 21, 11, 69, 60, 63, 3, 51, 72.

Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to MURRAY, EDDY & CO., Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

Royal Havana Lottery.—Prizes Cashed and information furnished. Highest price for doubloons. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, 16 Wall street.

Prizes Cashed in All Legalized Lotteries. Information given. JOSEPH BATES, Broker, 11 Wall street, New York, room No. 1.

The Ethiopian Burlesques and Performances at BARNUM'S are the richest yet offered, while the Operatic performances of the Holman troupe are truly fascinating. Go and see them this afternoon and evening.

Herring's Patent Champion Fire and Burglar Proof Safes, 251 Broadway, corner of Murray street, New York.

Eight Cartes de Visite for $1, Equal to the best made. BALCH'S, 225 Greenwich street, corner of Barclay.

Eight Cartes de Visite for $1.—The Best in the city, at Wood's Gallery, 208 Bowery, New York.

E. Balch's Photograph Gallery, 183 Bowery, now open with increased facilities. Cartes de Visite $1.50 per dozen.

Batchelor's Hair Dye—the Best in the world; instantaneous, harmless and reliable. Sold by druggists and perfumers everywhere. Factory, 81 Barclay street.

Beautiful Complexion.—Phalon's Snow White Oriental Cream removes Tan, Freckles, &c. and preserves and beautifies the complexion. For sale by all druggists.

Cristadoro's Hair Dye, Preservative and Wig depot, wholesale and retail, No. 6 Astor House. The Dye is applied by experienced artists.

Hill's Hair Dye, 50 cents, Black or Brown. Best in use. Depot, No. 1 Barclay street, and sold by all druggists.

W. A. Batchelor's Celebrated Establishment for Wigs, Toupees, Hair Dye, and Hair Dyeing, and Moldavia Cream for beautifying the hair, 16 Bond street.

Beautiful Complexion.—Laird's Bloom of Youth, or Liquid Pearl, has no equal for preserving and beautifying the complexion and skin. Ladies using this delightful article will have no other. All druggists and 439 Broadway.

Prof. L. Miller's Hair Dye, 50c., Black or Brown. Try it. The best. Sold by druggists. Depot, 56 Dey street.

Dr. Schenck will be in New York Every Monday, from 11 A. M. to 4 P. M. His rooms are at No. 32 Bond street.

Comfort and Cure for the Ruptured.— Sent free to any one afflicted with rupture or hernia. Address box 788 New York Post office.

Doctor Hunter's Discovery Cures the very worst form of Scrofula, obstinate Eruption of the Skin and old Ulcers. No. 3 Division street, New York City, since 1834.

The Great Pile Remedy.—If you are troubled with bleeding, blind or itching piles use Dr. WITMER'S Pile Suppository. It is a certain cure. Agent 164 Bowery.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A GOOD ALE.

A PURE ALE.

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PALE XXX ALE.

Brewed entirely from barley malt and hops. Brewery, Eighteenth street, near Eighth avenue.

AT $3, $3 50, $4 AND $1 50 SHOES AND GAITERS—At JONES', 10 and 12 Ann street. Please call and see them.

ALL DISEASES OF THE FEET SKILFULLY AND successfully treated by Dr. J. BRIGGS, the well known surgeon chiropodist, 212 Broadway, N. Y.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A BOX OF PAPER AND ENVELOPES (SINGLE INITIAL ready marked), only $1 50, at OWNBREDE'S, 5.8 Broadway.

BUNTING AND SILK FLAGS, ALL SIZES, ON HAND. Also Poles, Eagles, gilt Balls, Ornaments and Trimmings, &c. HOJER & GRAHAM, manufacturers, 97 Duane street.

CORNS, BUNIONS, INVERTED NAILS, ENLARGED joints, and all diseases of the feet, cured without pain or inconvenience to the patient, by Dr. ZACHARIE, Surgeon Chiropodist, 760 Broadway. Refers to physicians and surgeons of the city.

DEAFNESS CURED—READ THE FOLLOWING from a distinguished merchant in our city. It speaks volumes for itself:—

NEW YORK, July 19, 1862.

This certifies that my mother has been for some time afflicted with partial deafness, suffering from pain and rumbling noises in the head, together with many other indications of a total loss of hearing. Dr. VON EISENBERG removed from her ears a great quantity of matter, together with coagulated blood, relieving her instantaneously, and all without pain. It is with grateful thanks that I give this testimony to his skill.

CARROLL J. POST, 23 South street.

DR. VON EISENBERG ON DEAFNESS.—Who could have expected that a work on Deafness should abound with such interesting anecdotes, and amuse while it instructs! We congratulate the author on his success. Dr. Von Eisenberg's office, 3 Clinton place, west of Broadway, is continually crowded with deaf and blind, seeking aid.—Journal of Commerce, July 17.

EYE AND EAR OPTHALMIC AURAL INSTITUTE, Washington, D. C., in charge of Dr. VON MOSCHZISKER, a well known oculist and aurist. The Institute is under the highest patronage. See Washington Intelligencer for the most reliable references.

FOR NEW ORLEANS—100 BARRELS BOTTLED Scotch Ale in excellent order, and put up expressly for shipping. GEO. E. MENDUM, Importer, 90 Cedar street, corner of Broadway.

FOR NEWBERN.—SHIPPERS, ATTENTION.—100 cases old Bourbon Whiskey, put up expressly for that market, will be labelled to suit purchasers. GEO. E. MENDUM, Importer, 90 Cedar street, corner of Broadway.

WEDDING CARDS AND NOTE PAPERS—EXAMINE specimens and prices at J. EVERDELL'S, 302 Broadway, corner of Duane street. Established 1840.

104.

POSTAGE STAMPS

For sale in any quantity, at all hours, for United States Treasury notes, or the bills of New York city and Brooklyn banks; also

CLOTHING AT ONE HALF ITS VALUE, BY THE BOWERY CLOTHING COMPANY, 104 Bowery, near Grand street.

SHIPPING NEWS.

ALMANAC FOR NEW YORK—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES	4 45	MOON RISES	morn 1 48
SUN SETS	7 24	HIGH WATER	eve 0 10

Port of New York, July 22, 1862.

CLEARED.

Steamship Plantagenet (Br), Beard, Port au Prince, &c—Walden & Booth.

Ship Andalus, Matthews, San Francisco—R M Cooley.

Ship Escort, Whitman, Liverpool—D Ogden.

Ship New World, Macduff, Liverpool—G Grinnell.

Ship Rhine, Moore, London—Grinnell, Minturn & Co.

Bark New Orleans (Brem), Sanders, London—Roger Bros.

Bark M J Colcord, Berry, Belfast—Walsh, Carver & Chase.

Bark Evening Star, Mansfield, Demerara—Underwood & Co.

Bark Old Dominion, Jenkins, New Orleans—Robert & Williams.

Brig Victoria (Nor), Lochmon, Queenstown—Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Brig Wm H Nash, Small, Cette—Moore & Henry.

Brig Mersey (Br), McQuinn, Pernambuco—Brett, Son & Co.

Brig Ocean Traveller, Sargent, Nuevitas—Thompson & Hunter.

Brig Wm Cousins, ——, Harbor Grace—J Doyle.

Schr Phantom, McCormick, Antigua—Knox & Co.

Schr H B Squires, Fisher, St Domingo City—Gabriel & Co.

Schr Hound (Br), Stratton, Bermuda—Middleton & Co.

Schr Star of the East, Evans, Long Cay—D Evans.

Schr Louisa Agnes, Walsh, Halifax—Dewley, Corners & Co.

Schr Alma (Br), Hughes, Digby, &c—B F Small & Co.

Schr May, Smith, New Orleans—Watts, Crane & Co.

Schr R H Vermilyea, Egbert, Beaufort, NC—B J Henberg.

Schr San Louis, Brumner, Alexandria—T G Benton & Sons.

Schr Fred Reed, McAlmon, Baltimore—Master.

Schr Rockaway, Brower, Drummondtown—M Hedall.

Schr Free Wind, Jones, Philadelphia—E D Hurlbut & Co.

Schr O Downes, Paine, Philadelphia—Metcalf & Duncan.

Schr Geo Deering, Pinkham, Philadelphia—Walsh, Carver & Chase.

Schr Bisk, Ingalls, Philadelphia—Simpson & Clapp.

Schr R M Browning, Risley, Philadelphia—J W McKee.

Schr Almira, ——, Shrewsbury—Master.

Schr Rebecca & Harriet, Brannin, Millville—J W McKee.

Schr E G Buxton, Titcomb, Saco—H S Rackett.

Schr H K Dunton, Sherman, Saco—O L Hatch.

Schr Mary Frances, Barbour, Portland—H Earle.

Schr Franklin, Wilson, Portland—J Boynton's Sons.

Schr Emma Oakes, Leech, Portland—O L Hatch.

Schr Trader, Pinton, Rockport—Metcalf & Duncan.

Schr Mary Emma, Baxter, Hingham—H S Rackett.

Schr T Ellis, Kelley, Weymouth—Master.

Schr Sangatuck, Kelley, Beverly—Baker & Dayton.

Schr Phebe Elizabeth, Smith, Salem—Master.

Schr Isabella, Baker, Falmouth—H S Rackett.

Schr W H Rowe, Harris, Boston—Baker & Dayton.

Schr H Hudson, Lincoln, Boston—Baker & Dayton.

Schr M Davidson, Allen, Boston.

Schr M Fillmore, Chase, Boston—S W Lewis.

Schr Water Witch, Hull, Providence—L Kenny.

Schr Telegraph, Rogers, New London—H Underwood.

Schr Sterling, Rly, Hartford—H S Rackett.

Schr Lady Lake, Lake, Norwalk—H D Hurlbut & Co.

ARRIVED.

U S steamship Vanderbilt, Lefevre, Fortress Monroe, 24 hours, with sick and wounded soldiers. Towed to this port the Hospital ship Enterpe.

Steamship City of Washington (Br), Brooks, Liverpool, July 9, via Queenstown 10th, with mdse and 610 passengers, to John G Dale. 10th inst, off Saltees, passed steamship [illegible] bound E; 18th, off Cape Race, saw 3 large icebergs.

Steamship New York (Brem), Wenke, Bremen, July 6, via Southampton 9th, 5 PM, with mdse and 133 passengers, to Oelrichs & Co. 10th inst, lat 49 44, lon 7 30, passed Sp brig Hanoy, bound E; 11th, lat 49 50, lon 11 30, ship Mahomet Ali, bound W; 19th, 7 AM, lat 43 20, lon 58, steamship Scotia, hence for Liverpool; same day, lat 43 50, lon ——, ship Hamburg, from London for New York; 21st, at 11:30 PM, passed Sandy Hook, and at 3:30 passed the Battery. This morning, while at the Quarantine, Christian Tessman, quartermaster, while engaged in loading a gun was blown overboard by its premature discharge; his body could not be found.

U S Hospital ship Enterpe, Arey, Fortress Monroe, 24 hours, with sick and wounded soldiers. 22d inst, off Cape Henlopen, passed brig Breeze, bound S. Was towed to this port by U S steamship Vanderbilt.

Ship Webster, Lawrence, Liverpool, June 18, with mdse and 208 passengers, to Spofford, Tileston & Co. June 30, lat 44 48, lon 40 42, signalized a ship steering E, showing Marryat's Nos 5922, 3d distinguishing pendant.

Ship Benj Adams, Chase, Liverpool, June 10, with mdse and 337 passengers, to Tapscott & Co. 11th inst, lat 41 04, lon 66 30, passed ship Oder, hence, of and for Hamburg.

Ship America, Salter, Liverpool, June 3, with mdse and 37 passengers, to D A & A Kingsland & Sutton.

Ship Monarch of the Sea, Spencer, Liverpool, June 16, with mdse, to Lawrence, Giles & Co. 12th inst, lat 42, lon 63 20, signalized ship Neptune, hence for Liverpool.

Ship Golden Fleece (of Boston), Manson, Liverpool, June 23, with coal, to Manhattan Gas Co.

Ship Minnehaha (Br), McGrath, Londonderry, 28 days, with iron, to J & J Knox. 12th inst, lat 42 36, lon 48 15, spoke ship Senator, from Liverpool for New York—had lost foremast head and main topmast head June 30.

Ship Hall (Brem), Taburg, Hamburg, 50 days, with mdse and 217 passengers, to Sloman & Edge. Two deaths. In lat 47 40, lon 48 30, saw a number of icebergs.

Ship Johanna (Prus), Derske, Antwerp, 53 days, in ballast, to W Salem & Co.

Ship Esmeralda, York, Bangor, 5 days, in ballast, to master.

Ship North America (of Boston), Collier, Boston, 2 days, in ballast, to Dunbar & Knowlton.

Bark Falcon (of Bucksport), Spring, Calcutta, Sand Heads March 12, with saltpetre &c, to B F Buck & Co. Had light winds the entire passage. June 16, lat 4 40 S, lon 25 13 W, spoke Br ship Ranee, 31 days from Liverpool for Hong Kong; same day, saw Ham ship Marion, bound S; 17th inst, lat 53 15, lon 72 30, saw whaling schr N J Knight.

Bark Elbing (Prus), Reute, Liverpool, 49 days, with coal, to Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Bark Fraulein (Nor), Eberhardt, Liverpool, 54 days, with coal, to order.

Bark Queen of the Fleet (Br, of Yarmouth, NS), Hilton, Londonderry, 37 days, in ballast, to Edmiston Bros.

Bark Century (Br, of Yarmouth, NS), ——, Limerick, 41 days, in ballast, to Boyd & Hincken.

Bark Jennie (of Boston), Fletcher, Marseilles, May 9, passed Gibraltar June 18, with mdse, to Southard, Wright & Hussey.

Bark Auxiliar (Br, of Shields), Frankland, Genoa, 46 days, in ballast, to Meyer & Co. 14th inst, lat 42 38, lon 56 32, spoke bark Emma F Herriman, of Searsport, from Liverpool for Boston.

Bark E A Sanders (Br, new), Crosby, St Mary's Bay, NS, 9 days, in ballast, to T James.

Brig Dobra Kostrenka (Aus), Randich, Cardiff, 50 days, with coal, to Holmboe & Co. 12th inst, lat 46 26, lon 50 40, spoke ship New York, from South Shetland for New Haven.

Brig Mi (Aus), Bojanosimna, Glasgow, 37 days, in ballast, to order.

Brig G T Ward (of Mystic), Briggs, Tralee, 36 days, in ballast, to Sturges, Clearman & Co.

Brig Hieronima Frederica (Dutch), Kelser, Amsterdam, 51 days, with mdse, to order.

Brig David & Caroline (Ital), Martino, Antwerp, 71 days, with mdse, to Hardt & Co. 13th inst, lat 46, lon 49, spoke fishing schr B B Sparks, of Provincetown, with 2900 fish.

Brig Alice (Br), Eadale, Cette via Long Island Sound, 60 days, with wine &c, to H J & C A Dewolf. 14th inst, lat 44 02, lon 60 58, spoke brig Hampden, of and from Bangor for Canary Islands.

Brig Carl (Meck), Lindemann, Malaga, 60 days, Gibraltar 50, with wine &c, to Gomez, Wallis & Co.

Brig Dauntless (Br, of Whitehaven), Borrandall, Malaga, June 18, Gibraltar 28th, with fruit &c, to Giro & Francis.

Brig Contest (Br, of St Johns, NF), Lynch, Lingan, CB, 11 days, with coal, to order.

Brig Milo (Br), Johnson, Pictou, 12 days, with coal, to H & J & C A Dewolf.

Brig Milwaukee, Brown, Rondout for Boston.

Schr Jenny Lind (of Machiasport), Grant, Sholee, 8 days, with spars, to C F Snow.

Schr Robert Boyd (Br), Kerwin, Windsor, NS, 8 days, with plaster, to D R Dewolf.

Schr Water Witch, Hull, Philadelphia for Providence.

Schr Seven Sisters, Crowell, Elizabethport for Boston.

Schr T G Lyman, Stannard, Elizabethport for New Haven.

Schr Wenonah, Owen, Calais, 5 days.

Schr Kossuth, Lee, Newburyport, 3 days.

Schr Tryphena, Nickerson, Boston for Albany.

Schr Free Wind, Jones, Hartford for Philadelphia.

Schr Finis, Small, New Haven.

Sloop Oregon, Rhodes, Providence, 36 hours.

Sloop West Point, ——, Cold Spring.

Steamer Estrella (U S transport), Morrill, Fortress Monroe, 36 hours, to U S Quartermaster.

Steamer Oriole (U S transport), Oates, Fortress Monroe, 48 hours, to U S Quartermaster.

Steamer F W Brune, Foster, Baltimore.

Steamer Minnesota, Garrett, Baltimore.

Steamer Mars, Nisbett, Philadelphia.

Steamer Torrent, Philbrick, Philadelphia.

Steamer Petrel, Young, Providence.

Steamer Geo C Collins, Thrasher, Hartford.

SAILED.

Br steamship Plantagenet, Kingston, Ja; steamer Jersey Blue, Newbern, NC.

Wind at sunset SE.

Miscellaneous.

SHORT PASSAGES—The steamers Hu-Quang, Roberts, and Fire Cracker, Johnson, from New York for Shanghae, both arrived at St Vincent, CVI, in 12 days from this city.

SHIP STAR KING, before reported totally lost in the China Sea, and crew saved, was 1170 tons register, built at Newburyport in 1854 by Geo W Jackman, Jr, and owned by E S Williams and Geo W Jackman, Jr, of Newburyport, and Baker & Morrill and Bates & Co, Boston. She is understood to be fully insured. Geo W Jackman, Jr, has insurance to the amount of $15,000 on his interest—$4500 in the Merchants' Marine office in Newburyport, and $10,500 in various Boston offices.

SHIP MARENGO, abandoned at sea, was built at Brunswick, Me, in 1834, 567 tons register, A1½, owned by N Larrabee, and valued at $22,000.

BARK IRADNA, Gotchell, at Bangor 18th inst from Newbern, NC, was captured by the rebels in August last and taken into Newbern, where she was stripped of all her running rigging, sails, &c, and has remained there until the taking of the port by the Burnside Expedition.

BASSEIN, May 11—The ship Arabella, Lawrence, from [illegible] bank morning of 5th inst, coming up the river, and has not yet got off. It is thought that she will sustain no damage (By letter to Ellwood Walter, Esq, Secretary of the Board of Underwriters.)

SINGAPORE (by tel from Suez July 8)—Ship Star King (Am), Gowland, and the Salacia, Howe, from this port, with rice, cargo, have been totally lost in the China Sea. Both crews saved.

The report of the collision in Hell Gate between schr Ada [illegible] and steamer City of New York should read "on Saturday evening," and the steamer was the City of Boston, of the same line.

MISSING VESSEL—Schr Marie Flora, which left Boston on the 20th Feb last for St Thomas, has not since been heard of. She was owned by her master, Capt Ferdinand Decker, and was a trader to Quebec.

Whalemen.

See port arrivals above.

Arr at New Bedford 20th inst, bark Callao, Fuller, Ochotsk Sea, Honolulu Nov 12, St Catharines April 16, with 200 sp 1100 wh on board; sent home 45 sp 200 wh 15,200 lbs bone. Spoke July 4, lat 41 49, lon 61 45, schr Jas Ryder, of Sippican, 7 weeks out, 6 bbls blkfish, who reported June 16, schrs Roswell King, Tripp, of PH, 116 bbls oil all told; 17th, Oxford, Snow, do, 85 bbls; July 2, Admiral Blake, Hathaway, Sippican, 8 bbls blkfish; brig Hope, Handy, do, 65 sp.

Also arr bark Tamerlane, Winslow, Arctic Ocean, with 100 sp 1450 wh and 10,000 lbs bone on board; sent home 275 sp 550 wh and 10,000 lbs bone.

Spoken—June 15, lat 31 N, lon 53 W, ship Benj Franklin, of Fall River, cruising.

Spoken, &c.

Ship Reporter, White, hence for San Francisco, June 18, lat 33 N, lon 32.

Ship Chas Hill, Small, from Calcutta for Boston, April 30, lat 12 S, lon 84 E.

Ship Punjaub, Miller, from Liverpool for Calcutta, July 6, lat 49 36 N, no lon.

Ship Lizzie Drew, Gray, from Moulmein for Queenstown, April 12, on the Line, lon 90 E.

Ship Sam Dunning, Skolfield, hence for Callao, May 29, lat 4 01 N, lon 27 30.

Ship Ceres, Waite, hence for Montevideo, June 2, lat 8 53 N, lon 21 20.

Ship Banshee, Kenn, from Baltimore for Rio Janeiro, June 6, lat 17 16 N, lon 34 20.

Ship West Point, Child, from Liverpool for NYork, July 4, lat 50 22, lon 9 10.

Ship Eastern Star, Nealey, from Liverpool for Boston, June 29, lat 46 43, lon 18 20.

An Am ship bound S (supposed the C D Merwin), no date, lat 8 23 N, lon 25 30 W.

Bark Orphan, Smith, hence for Marseilles, June 25, lat 40, lon 59 36.

Bark Aristides (Hano), from Antwerp for NYork, June 28, lat 46, lon 24.

Bark J A Hazard, Lawson, hence for Rio Janeiro, May 30, lat 4 37 N, lon 27 37.

Bark Smyrna (Am), June 19, lat 30 N, lon 34 W.

Brig Orison Adams, Kinney, from Portland for Matanzas, July 16, lat 34 40, lon 70.

Schr C A Farnsworth, Hinks, for Jamaica, was seen July 9, lat 28 10, lon 66 03.

Foreign Ports.

ANTWERP, July 8—Arr John Stuart, Bernsee, Callao. Sld 5th, Fortuna, Nieman, NYork; Seth Sprague, Tyson, do.

Sld from Flushing 6th, W A Banks, Bartlett, Gothenburg; M R Ludwig, Harding, Sunderland; Carniola, Hopkins, Alicante; Arctic, Kerega, Cardiff; Tartaro, Marcelich, NYork.

ABERDOVEY, July 4—Sld Amazon, Vieth, NYork.

ALEXANDRIA, June 27—Arr Lawrence, Howes, Boston.

BATAVIA, July 8—Passed by, Anna, Raschen, from Baltimore for Bremen.

BRISTOL (Pill), July 8—Arr Cincinnatus, Hammond, New York; Alliance, do.

BREMERHAVEN, July 5—Arr Ernestine, Frerichs, Baltimore. Sld 5th, Wild Rover, Crowell, Boston; Therese, Hoberg, NYork; Albert, Klamp, Baltimore.

COWES, July 6—Arr Mary Goodell, M'Gilvery, Callao (and sld 5th for Hamburg); 7th, Golden City, Moore, Bassein (and sld 8th for Antwerp).

CARDIFF, July 4—Arr Margaret, Finlay, NYork. Sld 4th, Elizabeth, Beane, and Commerce, Layzell, NYork; Hermah, Beckwith, Boston; 5th, A Spiridione, Malliche, NYork.

GOES, July 4—Arr Pauline & Cornelia, Hagedoorn, Philadelphia.

CONSTANTINOPLE, June 25—Arr Enterprise, Oriodie, and Maria Battista (Ital), Cardiff.

CHRISTIANIA, June 29—Arr Favorit, Natvig, NYork.

DEAL, July 6—Arr International, Beaver, London (and sld 8th for Cardiff); 8th, Garibaldi, Emery, Calcutta (and sld for London); 9th, Tirrell, Morgan, Hong Kong (and sld for London); Cobden, NYork (and sld for London).

DUNGENESS, July 5—Off, Othello, Travell, from Hamburg for Buenos Ayres.

DUBLIN, July 8—Sld Tara, Green, NYork; Grove, do.

FALMOUTH, July 6—Arr Europa, Hansen, Akyab for Bremen; 7th, Meteor, Lamton, Cardenas; Maverick, Ellis, Havana; Prairie, Skaling, Matanzas; 8th, Koying, Ladd, Aux Cayes; R A Nickels, Blake, NYork; Winged Arrow, Berry, Rangoon; Santee, Parker, Bassein for Bremen; Kister, Hulgelow, Odessa. Sld 5th, Renaren, Hinckley, Antwerp.

GLASGOW, July 8—Arr Pepperell, Hill, Eastport, Me.

GREENOCK, July 8—Sld Martha's Vineyard, Weaver, New York; C Sewton, Menzies, do.

GALWAY, July 5—Sld Geo Marchand, Eschricht, NYork.

GLOUCESTER, July 7—Arr Iron Gem, Willis, NYork.

HAMBURG, July 4—Arr Andrew, Bohn, NYork. Sld 4th, Thouly, Havighorst, NOrleans; Geo Sand, Fabricius, San Francisco.

Sld from Cuxhaven 5th, Prinz Albert, Platz, NYork.

HELVOET, July 7—Arr Sirene, Schroot, Boston. Sld 5th, Advance, Renouff, NYork; Torquato Tasso, Bradburing, do; Louise Frederike, Zybrandts, Boston.

HAVRE, July 6—Arr Mortimer Livingston, Samson, NYork; Kentuckian, Merryman, do; 7th, Advance, Childs, do.

HONOLULU, May 7—Arr brig Mary Capen, Savory, Shanghae for San Francisco, leaky.

LIVERPOOL, July 7—Arr Progress, Woodward, New York; Africa (s), Boston via Halifax; 8th, Lillias, Gilmore, Sagua. Sld 4th, Activ, Spiegelberg, NYork; 5th, Molocka, Norton, Boston; Delhi, Mulholland, NYork; 6th, Myrra, Trumenta, Philadelphia; Ann E Hooper, Hooper, Baltimore; 8th, Gertrude, Doane, Quebec; Hemisphere, Taylor, NYork; Energie, Schmidt, Baltimore.

Cld 8th, Neptun, Goering, Cambria, Haesloop; Clarissa Currier, Pillner, and Charlotte, Gatzen, New York.

Entout 5th, Sibyl, Freeman, Calcutta; Kitty Floyd, Dearborn, NYork; Metropolis, Kenney, St John, NB; Zillah, Jones, San Francisco; 7th, Star of the West, Morrison, do; 8th, Arno, Chatfield, Boston; Moses Day, Lord, NYork; Constitution, do.

LONDON, July 8—Arr Plymouth Rock, Hammond, NYork; Belvidere, Morris, Porto Rico; 8th, Byzantium, Robinson, NYork; Garibaldi, Emery, Calcutta.

Cld 7th, Adriatic, Moore, New York.

Ent out 8th, Isabella Hercus, Leighton, San Francisco; 9th, Byzantium, Robinson, New York.

Arr at Gravesend 8th, Statesman, Coyah, NYork; Brandywine, Mitchell, do; Southern Belle, Benson, Colombo; 9th, Brazil Packet, New York; Martha Clay, Sagua.

LIMERICK, July 5—Sld Anna Maria, Paget, NYork.

[illegible] July 5—Sld Montgomery, Hammiasse, New York.

NEWCASTLE, July 7—Ent out, Harlstone, Boell, for NYork.

NEWRY, July 3—Arr Roxanna, Jones, NYork; 4th, Saxony, do, do.

PLYMOUTH, July 6—Arr Belle Bernard, Coombs, Montevideo.

Off do 6th, Seth, Anderson, from NYork for Stockholm; Carl, from Baltimore for Bremen.

PORTSMOUTH, July 6—Passed by, Yorktown, Meyer, from London for NYork.

RYDE, IW, July 6—Off, Rival, Atkins, from Sunderland for Singapore.

SOUTHAMPTON, July 5—Arr "Hermine" (s), NYork; Dom Antonio de Ulloa (s), do via Fayal.

ST NAZAIRE, July 4—Sld Carl Constantin, Wilcken, NYork.

ST VINCENT, CVI, June 9—Arr steamer Hu-Quang, Roberts, NYork (and sld 18th for Shanghae).

In port 21st, steamer Fire Cracker, Johnson, from NYork for Shanghae via Mauritius, to sail 24th, all well.

ST JOHNS, PR, July 9—In port Br brigs Artistic, for NYork soon; Jane, for Baltimore do; schrs C A Snow, for do ldg; Peerless, Patterson, from do, disg; Wm Carroll, Chipman, wtg cargo.

SOMBRERO, July 5—In port ships Gen Nowell, Nowell, and Spark the Ocean, Kinney, for —— ldg, the former to sail in few days.

ST MARTINS, July 5—No Am vessel in port.

TEXEL, July 5—Arr Union, Schultz, Baltimore; 6th, David Stewart, Prentiss, do.

TRIESTE, July 1—Arr Fury, Kent, Boston.

TRINCOMALEE, May 16—Arr Aramingo, Cassan, Cala (and sld for NYork).

WEYMOUTH, July 6—Off, Majestic, Curtis, from Havre for New York.

American Ports.

BOSTON, July 21—Arr steamer Saxon, Matthews, Philadelphia; bark Undine, Thompson, Leghorn; Br brig Endeavor, Falvey, St Martins; schrs John Stroup, Lake; Cordelia Newkirk, Weaver; Velma, Stanwood, and Isabel Alberto, Tooker, Philadelphia. Cld brigs Waverley, Small, Aspinwall; Eliza Ann, Merrick, Philadelphia; schrs Snow Flake, Dickerson, do; Nixer, Harding, and E J Munsell, Kelley, NYork. Sld brig Hayward, and anchored in President Roads.

BALTIMORE, July 21—Arr ship Auguste (Brem), Ericha, Liverpool; brig Ocean Spray (Br), Keboe, Wexford, I; schrs Fred Howell, Norris, St Johns, PR; Z Secor, Robbins, Saco; Gazelle, Kelly, Boston; Henry Payson, Crowell, and Julia Anna, Harding, do; J P Farland, Crowell; Somerset, Surling, and Wm Bement, Parker, NYork; Lookout, Thornton, Portland. Cld schrs E A Elliott, Bedell, and Josephine, Davis, NYork; Ringgold, Baker, and T J Hill, Weldon, Boston. Sld ships Washington Booth, Pescod, West Coast of South America; Annapolis, Pickett, Liverpool.

BANGOR, July 19—Arr brig Iraena, Mitchell, Newbern, NC. Cld schrs Express, Wentworth, and A S Wiswell, New York.

BATH, July 19—Arr schr Emma Forbish, Kendall, Baltimore.

BRISTOL, July 21—Sld brigs California, and Croton, Philadelphia; schr Almon Bacon, NYork.

DANVERS, July 17—Arr schrs Evergreen, Potter; Black Diamond, Young, and B Frink, English, Philadelphia; Correll, Burgess, NYork.

DIGHTON, July 20—Sld schr Lodoskia, Oliver, Philadelphia.

ELIZABETHPORT, July 21—Cld schrs J A Rich, Moore, Boston; Clinton, Borden, Fall River; Almira Rogers, Wightman, East Greenwich; T W Lyman, Stannard, and Henry Lemuel, Yelser, New Haven; Thos H Lyman, Kelly, Cambridgeport; James Bolton, Ackerly, Norwalk; Matthew Bird, Davis, Providence; E Underhill, Cronk, Cold Spring; sloops P C Barnum, Smith, Hempstead; Gonius, Inness, Nyaven; Geo Ward, Lockwood, Stamford; Catharine Wiant, Knapp, Irvington; Hickory, Hulse, Great Neck.

EAST GREENWICH, July 20—Arr schr E C Scranton, King, NYork.

FALL RIVER, July 20—Arr schrs Lucy Robinson, Davis, NYork.

NEWBURYPORT, July 19—Sld schrs Kossuth, Lee, and Charmer, Cheney, NYork.

NEW BEDFORD, July 19—Arr schr Thetis, James, Elizabethport. Sld 19th, schrs J B Plater, Godfrey, Philadelphia; 20th, Dr Kane, Ryder, do; 21st, bark (late ship) Abraham Barker, Scudderforth, NYork.

NEWPORT, July 19—Arr schrs Texas, Ellis, NYork for Wellfleet; Splendid, Buck, Cold Spring, NY, for N Bedford; Volta, Brooks, Philadelphia for do; sloop Tautemeo, Ray, NYork for Nantucket. Sld schr Georgia.

NEW HAVEN, July 21—Arr schrs T H Nash, Cole, NYork for Boston; Abeona, Dexter, Jersey City for do; Myrtle, Young, Detroit, Titus; Baltimore, Blair; California, Dale, and Emeline, Grilling, Elizabethport; Urbana, Wilcox, do for Providence; Vandalia, Small, do for Bristol; T I Beckett, Sheffield, NYork for Uncasville; sloops Sophia Ann, Tremont; Algiers, Brown, New York. Cld schrs Ellen Louisa, NYork; Sarah J Hoyt, Baltimore; H W Benedict, do; Hartford, Elizabethport; sloops Helen Smith, do; Ornament, do; Home, do.

PHILADELPHIA, July 21—Arr barks Arethusa, Hooper, Key West; Oak, Ryder, Boston; brigs Emma, Parsons, New York; Daniel Boone, Sagor, Boston; G W Barter, Gilchrist, Rockport; schrs J H Scammell, McLain, St Barts; Amjeer, Hall, Cienfuegos; Vanloo, McFarlane, Bangor; Sarah Maulda, Armstrong, Eastport; Wilson Crawford, Munson, do; Challenge, Bullock, and Roscoe, Pettengill, Portland; S L Crocker, Presbrey, Taunton; William G Bartlett, Connelly, Beaufort; Orris Francis, Clark; S L Stevens, Studley; J V Wellington, Chipman; W Saulsbury, Hudson; J Satterthwaite, Maloy; Edwin Reed, Goodspeed; E H Atwood, —— and L A Danenhower, Miller, Boston; Redington, Clark, St George, Me; M F Webb, Buckingham; Eliza & Ella, Smith; Enrico, Newell; Gen Burnside, Smith; Marietta Hand, Terry, and Marion, Godfrey, NYork; Paragon, Hatch, Rockport; Thomas Garden, Wrightington, Fall River; Telegraph, Nickerson, Boston. Below bark Moonbeam, from Boston. Cld brig Daniel Boone, Sagor, Boston; schrs S Tuttle, Mayo; C A Heckscher, Stubbs; Neptune, Clark; J C Baxter, Price; J H Allen, Adams; Y Sharp, Haley; A Gardner, Knowles; J H Wainwright, Ludlam, and Eva Bell, Lee, do; D P, Matthews; Forest, Sawyer, and W Blume, Mason, Portsmouth; T Potter, Haskell, Salem; H P Simmons, Ketchum, Cambridgeport; Telegraph, Nickerson, Roxbury; W Loper, Robbins, Lynn; S Clark, Griffin, Davenport; Ruth Halsey, Penney, New Bedford; L A Orcutt, Amesbury, Saugus; M Collins, Shourds, Providence; N Hall, Paddock, Pawtucket; D M French, Silles, Bristol, RI. Sld ship Frank Boult, Liverpool.

PORTLAND, July 19—Arr bark C B Hamilton, Chase, Havana; brig Young Republic, Libby, Cardenas. Cld schr Wm Arthur, Haskell, NYork.

20th—Arr schrs Ellen Merryman, Hamilton, Baltimore; E G Willard, Parsons, Philadelphia.

PROVIDENCE, July 21—Arr schr Anna Shepard, Tooker, Baltimore. Sld schr Wm Parsons, Corson, Philadelphia.

SALEM, July 19—Arr schrs Fairfield, Verrill, Millbridge for NYork. Sld 20th, schrs John Stockham, Babcock, and Wm Collyer, Raynor, Philadelphia.

TAUNTON, July 19—Arr schrs Whistler, Presbrey, and Roscius, Lincoln, NYork; sloop Oliver Ames, Coleman, do. Sld 21st, schr Roanoke, Paull, Elizabethport.

THE TURF.

FASHION COURSE, L. I.—TROTTING—ON WEDNESDAY, July 23, 1862, at three o'clock P. M.; a trot between three well known road horses, for one hundred dollars a side. Mile heats, best three in five to wagons. Wm. Wheelan names b. g. Red John Jackson; D. Pfifer names b. mare Lady Morgan; D. Mace names g. g. Jersey. The whole proceeds of the affair to be donated by the winner to a charitable institution. Good day and good track.
JOSEPH CROCHERON, Manager.

FASHION PLEASURE GROUND ASSOCIATION.
THURSDAY, July 24, at 3 o'clock—Purse and stakes $200.
Mile heats, best 3 in 5, to wagons.
S. McLaughlin names bay g. .... Lofty.
Owner names s. g. .... General Halleck.
Owner names blk. g. .... Honest Whit.
Good day and good track.
JOSEPH CROCHERON, Manager.

FASHION PLEASURE GROUND ASSOCIATION.
FRIDAY, July 25, at 3 o'clock—Purse $150.
Mile heats, best 3 in 5, to wagons, carrying D. Pfifer weight.
D. Pfifer, names b. m. .... Kitty Wink.
H. Woodruff, names g. m. .... Lady Suffolk.
D. Tallman, names blk. g. .... Memnon.
D. Mace, names b. m. .... Lady Sherman.
Good day and good track.
JOSEPH CROCHERON, Manager.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, &C.

A RIDING PONY FOR SALE—FIVE YEARS OLD sound, kind and gentle, for children or a young lady; it cannot be excelled by any in the country; it was raised and bred by its present owner from blooded stock, and has been used by the ladies and children of his family only. Any one in want of a superior animal will call at Disbrow's Riding School, corner of Thirty ninth street and Fifth avenue, where the pony may be seen and tried.

A STYLISH HORSE, FIVE YEARS OLD, SOUND AND gentle, with light Rockaway and Harness, good as new, will be sold for $200; cost double this a few weeks ago. Apply at once corner of State and Boerum streets, Brooklyn.

[illegible]

MISCELLANEOUS.

[illegible]

SPORTING.

[illegible]

MATRIMONIAL.

[illegible]

BOARDING AND LODGING.

[illegible]

COUNTRY BOARD.

[illegible]

SUMMER RESORTS.

[illegible]

HOUSES, ROOMS, &C., WANTED.

[illegible]

FINANCIAL.

[illegible]

LOAN OFFICES.

[illegible]

SPECIAL NOTICES.

[illegible]

MUSICAL.

[illegible]

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.

[illegible]

MEDICAL.

[illegible]

INSTRUCTION.

[illegible]

SEGARS AND TOBACCO.

[illegible]

FOR SALE.

[illegible]

ASTROLOGY.

[illegible]

EXPRESSES.

[illegible]

SALES OF REAL ESTATE.

[illegible]

HOUSES, ROOMS, &C., TO LET.

[illegible]

RAILROADS.

[illegible]

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

[illegible]

SALES AT AUCTION.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, AUCTIONEER. The sale of Horses, Carriages, &c., advertised to take place this day, at Dikes' stable, 182 Mercer street, will not take place, the owner having disposed of the entire establishment at private sale. ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer, 52 William street.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, AUCTIONEER. Peremptory Administrator's sale of MANHATTAN GASLIGHT AND OTHER STOCKS, AT AUCTION. ALBERT H. NICOLAY WILL SELL ON THURSDAY, JULY [illegible] AT 12½ o'clock, P. M., AT THE STOCK SALESROOM, 52 WILLIAM STREET,
[illegible] shares Manhattan Gaslight Co. ... [illegible]
76 shares United States Fire Insurance Co. ... 25 each.
80 shares Adriatic Fire Insurance Co. ... 25 each.
[illegible] shares La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad Co. ... 100 each.
The above to be sold, in lots to suit purchasers, to close the estate of Nathaniel Wright, deceased. By order of O. WATSON CHILD, Esq., Administrator.

A. M. B. CHAPMAN, AUCTIONEER.—MAGNIFICENT Household Furniture, Pianofortes, Statuary, Paintings, and many rare and elegant Works of Art, at public auction this day (Wednesday), July 23, at 48 West Sixteenth street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, at 10½ o'clock, consisting of rosewood and black walnut Parlor, Chamber and oak Dining Room Furniture; Etageres, Bookcase, Centre Table, rosewood Pianoforte, Stool and Cover; Brussels Carpets, Paintings, Ornaments, Clocks, Lace Curtains, Shades, Stair Carpets, Dressing Bureaus, Washstands, Hair and Spring Mattresses, Feather Beds, Blankets, Mirrors, Sofas, Rockers, Toilet Sets, Easy Chairs, Extension Tables; elegant assortment of Ruby and Crystal Glass Ware, Silver Ware, Table Cutlery, China Tea Sets, Statuary, &c. Also an assortment of Basement and Kitchen Furniture. Sale commencing at 10½ o'clock. Deposits required of all purchasers. House to let at low rent; possession immediately. Inquire of the auctioneer.

A. M. B. CHAPMAN, AUCTIONEER.—LARGE SALE of Household Furniture, this day (Wednesday), at private residence, No. 70 West Twenty-sixth street, near Sixth avenue, at 2 o'clock, comprising rosewood, mahogany and black walnut Parlor, Chamber and Dining Room Furniture; Velvet, Brussels and Ingrain Carpets; Bedding, Mirrors, Tables, Chairs, Clocks, Curtains, Sofa Beds, Paintings, Ornaments, Silver Ware, Table Cutlery, &c. Also, assortment of Basement and Kitchen Furniture.

A. E. ROTH, AUCTIONEER. An extraordinary opportunity for housekeepers and the trade. The property of a family giving up housekeeping, No. 119 Clinton place (West Eighth street), a few doors from Sixth avenue, will be sold at public auction this day, July 23, at 10½ o'clock precisely, consisting of handsome Velvet, Brussels and Ingrain Carpets; elegant Parlor Furniture, in suits, covered in rich satin brocatel and reps; rosewood Centre and Pier Tables, Etageres, Turkish Lounges and Chairs to match; Lace Curtains, Pier and Oval Mirrors, rich China Vases, elegant rosewood, mahogany and black walnut Bedroom and Dining Room Furniture, Glass, China and Silver Ware, Table Cutlery, Hair and Spring Mattresses, Beds, &c. Sale positive. All the goods must be removed twenty-four hours after the sale.

AUCTION NOTICE.—BY WILLIAM IRVING, AUCTIONEER, Wagons, &c.—SAMUEL OSGOOD & SON will sell at their salesroom, 81 Cedar street, near Broadway, on Wednesday, July 23, at 12 o'clock, for account of whom it may concern, 4 second hand Shifting Top Wagons, in first rate order; 2 first class Shifting Top Wagons, 1 four seat Top Brett, 4 new and second hand no top Road Wagons, 2 Shifting Seat Rockaways, 1 Coupe Rockaway, second hand; 2 sets first class light double Harness, 3 sets single do., Collars, Whips, &c.

A. J. L. SMITH, AUCTIONEER, WILL SELL THIS day, at 11 o'clock, the entire Furniture of a family giving up housekeeping, in the private residence 17 Ninth street, near Third avenue. Sale positive. Deposit required from every purchaser.

A. S. RICHARDS, AUCTIONEER.—500 CASES Boots, Shoes, Brogans and Gaiters, at auction, by RICHARDS & WHITING, on Wednesday, July 23, at 10½ o'clock, at store, 44 Cortlandt street, comprising a choice assortment of goods adapted to the season. Catalogues on morning of sale.

AUCTION SALE—HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, LIQUORS, Barroom Fixtures, Counters, Casks, &c. &c.—A. M. CRISTALAR, auctioneer, 23 Bowery, will sell, this day, July 23, at 10½ o'clock, mahogany and rosewood Bureaus, Bedsteads, Washstands, Centre and marble top Tables, cane seat Parlor and Dining Chairs, Wardrobes, Engravings, Mirrors; also Decanters, Casks, Bottles, Bar Fixtures, and a variety of Household Furniture and other Bar Utensils.

E. H. LUDLOW, AUCTIONEER. HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AT AUCTION. E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell on Wednesday, July 23, 1862, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 3 Pine street, a small quantity of Household Furniture, removed for convenience of sale, consisting of walnut and mahogany Bedsteads, Wardrobe, Pier Mirror, marble top Pier Table, mahogany Chairs, Rockers, Dressing Bureau, Mattresses, Bolsters and Pillows, &c. Also, immediately after the above, at No. 5½ Pine street, one rosewood seven octave Pianoforte, round corners, Worcester maker; also, Cover for same.

E. H. LUDLOW, AUCTIONEER. Peremptory sale of valuable Stocks, by order of executors.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on Tuesday, July 29, 1862, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange salesroom, 111 Broadway, New York:—
100 shares New York Central Railroad Company.
[illegible] shares Boston and Providence Railroad Company.
22 shares Bank of America, par 100.
200 shares Bank of Commerce, par 100.
250 shares American Exchange Bank, par 100.
50 shares New York Life Insurance and Trust Company.
200 shares New York Gaslight Company, par 100.
Lists at the office No. 3 Pine street.

EDWARD SINTZENICH, AUCTIONEER.—LARGE stock of Wines, Liquors, Champagnes, Clarets, 230,000 Segars. Also Brandy, Gin and Champagne in bond, being the stock of an importer. By C. W. DAVENPORT. This day (Wednesday), July 23, at 11 o'clock, at 155 and 157 Broadway, in the lower salesroom, the stock of an importer of fine Wines, Liquors and Segars, the whole of which is for peremptory sale for cash. The stock includes bottled Brandies, Whiskey, Gin, Port, Sherry, Madeira, Cordials, in cases; 23 baskets of original Green Seal, Cabinet Imperial, and other brands of Champagne; 105 baskets of Pony Champagne (half pints); 115 cases St. Julien Claret, whole and ullage casks of Brandy, Gin, Whiskies, Port Wine, Sherry, Gin, &c. All these goods are in store and will be sampled from at time of sale.

HAVANA AND DOMESTIC SEGARS AND TOBACCO. 230,000 Havana and Domestic Segars, all favorite, well known brands, in quarter and tenth boxes, of the following sizes:—Regalia, Londres Regalia, Millar Conchas, Concha, Opera, &c. Also 973 boxes of Killikinick Tobacco (one pound each).

LIQUORS IN BOND, BY ORDER OF PLEDGES. Sold duty paid, 3 puncheons of London Dock Gin, imported 1860. Also 1 quarter pipe Pale Cognac, James Hennessy & Co., vintage 1858; 1 quarter pipe Pale Cognac, Marc Arnauld, vintage 1857; 200 bbls. of Bourbon Whiskey, a very fine genuine article, two years old, to be sold in quantities to suit, 2 pipes of Holland Gin, "clover leaf." These goods are in bond and will be sold duty paid. The whole of the above will be delivered immediately after the sale.

F. FITZSIMMONS, AUCTIONEER—WILL SELL ON Thursday, 24th inst., at 10½ o'clock, at 241 Ninth avenue, the stock and Fixtures of a first class Grocery and Tea Store, consisting of a general assortment of fresh family Groceries, a splendid Horse, Harness and Wagon. Also a Platform Scale, &c.

HENRY H. LEEDS, AUCTIONEER.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction, on Wednesday, July 23, at 12 o'clock, in front of our store, 23 Nassau street, Horse and Military Equipments, the property of an officer returned from the war. Bright bay Horse, Kentucky hunter, 15.3 hands high, 6 years old, very stylish and perfectly broken. Also, Military Spring Saddle, Shabrack, leopard skin, Pistol Holsters, Bridle, Halters, &c.

J. BOGART, AUCTIONEER.—BY S. & J. BOGART.— Thursday, July 24, at 10½ o'clock, at the auction rooms No. 1 North William street. Dry Goods, two bales Tweeds, about 1,000 yards; lot of Fancy Goods. Also, at 11 o'clock, a general assortment of Household Furniture.

S. HERMAN, AUCTIONEER.—S. HERMAN & CO. will sell this day, at ten o'clock, at 15 Bowery, Barroom Furniture, Chairs, Tables, Refrigerators, Mirrors, Glass, Crockery and Tinware; Counters, Gas Fixtures, Wines, Liquors, Segars. Also, a complete assortment of Hardware, Guns, Pistols, House Furnishing Goods, &c.
L. OBERLE, Constable.
Also, at eleven o'clock, Constable's sale of a large lot of Brandies, Gin, Whiskey, Rum, in casks and cases, and Demijohns. Also genuine imported Champagnes and Segars, of various brands.
S. STANWOOD, Constable.
Also, at twelve o'clock, at 172 Seventh street, ten large Lager Beer Casks and Fermenting Tubs, &c.

SALE OF SEGARS, LIQUORS, &C.—B. P. FAIRCHILD & CO., auctioneers, will sell, at 115 Liberty street, in lower salesroom, on Wednesday, July 23, at 10 o'clock, about 50,000 superior Segars, 2,500 lbs. fine English Cheese for shipping; also an assortment of choice Liquors in glass, comprising Port, Bourbon, Hollands, genuine Champagne, &c., together with a variety of other groceries.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, JULY 23, at 10 A. M., at 720 Broadway, a large lot of Household Furniture. JAMES LYNCH, Sheriff.

U. S. MARSHAL'S INTERLOCUTORY SALE.

CARGO OF PRIZE STEAMSHIP CIRCASSIAN.

DANIEL M. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

BY VIRTUE OF AN ORDER OF SALE to me directed by the Hon. William Marvin, Judge of the United States District Court for the Southern District of Florida, I will sell by public auction on Tuesday, July 29, at 11 o'clock A. M., from the Union Stores, Brooklyn, the perishable portion of the cargo of the steamship Circassian, as selected by the United States Appraisers, Wm. Atkinson, Esq., and Cyrus Cleveland, Esq., with the approval of Edward Hunter, agent for the claimants, as follows:—
294 casks Red Wine (Julien Chateaux, &c.)
60 half casks Red Wine (Julien Chateaux, &c.)
2,162 cases Red Wine, different brands.
200 half casks White Wine (Sauterne, &c.)
17 cases White Wine.
11 cases White Wine.
50 casks White Wine Vinegar.
844 cases Sardines, quarters, halves and wholes.
540 sacks Coffee, Rio and old Government Java.
6 cases Boulogne Sausages.
25 cases Preserved French Meats.
203 cases Preserved French Fruits.
15 bags whole Pepper.
10 bags Cloves.
150 cases Prunes, in glass.
160 kegs Paint.
1 keg Copperas.
1 case Paint Brushes.
15 cases Truffles.
10 cases Mushrooms, in oil.
70 chests Black and Green Teas.
3 cases Engravings.
5 cases French Peas.
Will be sold at the same place, on Wednesday, 30th, at [illegible] M.:—
82 Cases.
15 drums Castor Oil.
46 bbls. Soda Ash.
41 bbls. Soda.
Cargo of steamer Circassian.
Catalogues and samples can be seen at the office of HIRAM BARNEY, Esq., 113 Wall street.
JAMES C. CLAPP, United States Marshal to District of Florida.

W. M. LLOYD, AUCTIONEER.—J. C. CODMUS WILL sell on Wednesday, July 23, at 10½ o'clock, at 759 Broadway, the entire Furniture of a hotel, consisting in part of Parlor and Drawing Room Suits, in velvet and reps; mahogany and black walnut Bedsteads, marble top Dressing Bureaus and Washstands, Centre and Card Tables, Hotel Sofa Chairs, Hair Mattresses, Palliasses, Feather Bolsters and Pillows, Brussels and Three Ply Carpets, Chandeliers and Brackets, Pier and Mantel Mirrors, &c. Sale positive, and will be continued until the entire lot is disposed of. Dealers and housekeepers are invited to attend. Catalogues can be had at the office of the auctioneer, 117 Nassau street, day previous to sale. W. M. LLOYD, Auctioneer.
J. C. Codmus will sell this day at 2 o'clock, at 759 Broadway, two large Steam Boilers.

WM. WITTERS, AUCTIONEER—WILL SELL THIS day, at 10 o'clock, at the hotel 124 Chambers street, the entire Parlor, Chamber, Dining Room and Kitchen Furniture, &c., of the house—Pier Glasses, Parlor Suits, Cottage, Tapestry Carpets, Oilcloths, Bedsteads, Beds, Bedding, Bureaus, Toilet Ware, China, Tables, Chandeliers, Table and Bed Linen, Silver, Glass and China Ware, &c.; Restaurant and Bar Furniture and Fixtures, Cooking Utensils, &c., together with 40 rooms full, all new last May. Sale of Office Furniture.

SALES AT AUCTION.

W. M. HOLLINGSHEAD, AUCTIONEER.

REGULAR WEEKLY PACKAGE AUCTION SALE OF BOOTS AND SHOES, ON FRIDAYS, BY CHARLES C. WARREN, NO. 22 CORTLANDT STREET.

THE SALE OF FRIDAY, JULY 25, WILL INCLUDE A LARGE QUANTITY of SPRING and SUMMER GOODS, ADAPTED TO THE CITY RETAIL TRADE.

FOUR THOUSAND PAIRS MEN'S CANVASS ARMY FATIGUE BOOTS, being the balance of the stock of several city and Eastern Manufacturers.

One hundred cases WOMEN'S, MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S PEGGED BOOTS AND BALMORALS, Of Calf, Kip, Goat, Kid, Grain and split.

ONE HUNDRED CASES WOMEN'S AND MISSES CITY MADE, Copper nailed Boots and Balmorals, in great variety of style.

A very choice selection of WOMEN'S SILK GORE CONGRESS GAITERS, Sewed Balmorals, Slippers and other popular styles.

Two hundred cases MEN'S, BOYS' AND YOUTHS' THICK AND GRAIN BOOTS.

Two hundred cases MEN'S, BOYS' AND YOUTHS' KIP BOOTS.

Four hundred cases MEN'S CALF BOOTS. Embracing every grade and style, with and without tap soles.

One hundred cases MEN'S, BOYS' AND YOUTHS' BALMORALS, With and without tap soles.

One hundred cases MEN'S, BOYS' AND YOUTHS' KIP BROGANS.

A full assortment of MEN'S GRAIN CAVALRY BOOTS, EXTRA HEAVY BALMORALS, and other goods adapted to army purposes.

THESE SALES WILL BE CONTINUED REGULARLY ON FRIDAYS, WITHOUT INTERRUPTION, DURING THE ENTIRE YEAR, AND MY ARRANGEMENTS WILL ENABLE ME TO OFFER EACH WEEK AN ASSORTMENT OF BOOTS AND SHOES WORTHY THE ATTENTION OF BUYERS FROM EVERY SECTION OF THE COUNTRY. AND ALSO FOR PARTIES LOOKING FOR GOODS ADAPTED TO THE MARKETS OF THE WEST INDIES, MEXICO AND SOUTH AMERICA.

SPECIAL NOTICE. GREAT SEMI-ANNUAL TRADE SALE OF FIVE THOUSAND PACKAGES BOOTS AND SHOES Will be held on Friday, August 22, at 10½ o'clock.
CHARLES C. WARREN, Auction and Commission Boot and Shoe Warehouse, No. 22 Cortlandt street.

WM. WITTERS, AUCTIONEER—WILL SELL THIS day, at 2 o'clock, at 434 Canal street, a large and valuable assortment of Furniture, Carpets, Beds, Bedding, Mirrors, Curtains, Sofas, Tables, Chairs, Bedsteads, Bureaus, China, Glass, Dining Room and Kitchen Furniture, &c.

PROPOSALS.

ARMY SUPPLIES. OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE, New York, July 18, 1862. Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., on Thursday, the 24th inst., for delivering by contract, at the Depot of Army Clothing and Equipage, in this city—
300,000 yards of dark blue Flannel, all wool, 54 inches wide, to weigh 10 ounces per yard, pure indigo wool dyed.
20,000 yards 1½ inch sky blue Worsted Lace.
[illegible] yards black Wigan, 30 inches wide.
115,000 spools black machine Cotton, No. 30, 200 yards each.
[illegible] pounds black Linen Thread, No. 40, skeins.
6,000 gross Coat Buttons.
15,000 yards 4-4 Unbleached Muslin.
Samples of the above articles can be seen at this office. One-third of the quantities contracted for must be delivered within twenty days, and the remainder within fifty days from the date of the acceptance of the proposals, and subject to inspection by sworn inspectors appointed by authority of the United States.
Proposals will be accompanied by a proper guaranty, setting forth that if the contract is awarded to the party named therein, he will at once execute the same and give bonds for the faithful performance of the contract.
The United States reserves the right to reject all bids deemed unreasonable.
Proposals must be endorsed "Proposals for furnishing Army Supplies," and addressed to
Lieut. Col. D. H. VINTON, Deputy Quartermaster General, U. S. Army.

ARMY SUPPLIES. OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE, New York, July 18, 1862. Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., on Wednesday, the 30th instant, for delivering by contract, at the depot of army clothing and equipage in this city—
70,000 gutta percha knapsacks, with straps and great coat straps attached, complete.
25,000 pairs cavalry boots.
38 national colors.
30 regimental colors.
80,000 tin canteens, covered, with corks and straps.
Proposals will also be received at the same time for furnishing, in such quantities and at such times as may be required—
[illegible] felling axes.
10,000 pick axes.
10,000 spades.
10,000 hatchets.
40,000 axe handles.
70,000 hatchet handles.
Samples of the above articles can be seen on application at this office.
All articles will be subject to inspection by sworn inspectors, appointed by authority of the United States.
Proposals must be accompanied by a proper guaranty, setting forth that if the contract is awarded to the party named therein, he will at once execute the same and give bonds for the faithful performance of the contract.
The United States reserves the right to reject all bids deemed unreasonable.
Proposals should be endorsed "Proposals for furnishing army supplies for 30th July," and addressed to
Lieutenant Colonel D. H. VINTON, Deputy Quartermaster General, United States Army.

ARMY SUPPLIES. OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE, New York, July 17, 1862. Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., on Thursday, the 24th inst., for delivering by contract at the depot of Army Clothing and Equipage in this city:—
500 Hospital Tents and Flies.
2,600 Wall Tents and Flies.
3,000 Sibley Tents.
400 sets Hospital Tent Poles.
2,000 sets Wall Tent Poles.
3,000 Sibley Tent Poles, with Tripods and Chains.
7,000 Hospital Tent Pins, large.
20,000 Wall Tent Pins, large.
140,000 Common Tent Pins.
Samples of which may be seen on application at this office. One-fourth the articles to be delivered within fifteen days; one-half within twenty-five days, and the remainder within forty days from the date of the acceptance of the bids, and be subject to inspection by sworn inspectors, appointed by authority of the United States.
Proposals will be accompanied by a proper guarantee setting forth that if the contract is awarded to the party named therein, he will at once proceed to execute it, and give bonds for the proper performance of the contract.
The United States reserves the right to reject all bids deemed unreasonable.
Proposals must be endorsed "Proposals for furnishing Army Supplies," and addressed to
Lieutenant Colonel D. H. VINTON, Deputy Quartermaster General, United States Army.

ARMY SUPPLIES.—OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING and Equipage, New York, July 19, 1862. Sealed proposals will be received at this office, until 12 o'clock M., on Friday, the 8th of August next, for delivery by contract, at the depot of Army Clothing and Equipage in this city,
44,000 Uniform Hats,
160,000 pairs Bootees,
140,000 pairs Stockings,
20,000 Haversacks.
Samples and specifications of which can be seen on application at this office. Of the Uniform Hats and Haversacks one third the quantity contracted for must be delivered within twenty days, one-third within forty days, and the remainder within sixty days from the date of acceptance of the proposals. Of the Bootees and Stockings one-third must be delivered within thirty days, one-third within sixty days, and the remainder within ninety days of acceptance of bids. All articles will be subject to inspection by sworn inspectors appointed on the part of the United States.
Proposals must be accompanied by a proper guaranty setting forth that if the contract is awarded to the party mentioned therein, he will at once proceed to execute the same, and give bonds for the faithful performance of the contract.
The United States reserves the right to reject all bids deemed unreasonable.
Proposals will be endorsed "Proposals for furnishing Army Supplies for 8th August," and addressed to
Lieut. Col. D. H. VINTON, Deputy Quartermaster General, United States Army.

ARMY SUPPLIES. OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE, New York, July 22, 1862. Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. on Wednesday, the 30th inst., for delivering by contract at the depot of Army Clothing and Equipage in this city,
10,000 common Tents,
61,000 common Tent Pins.
Samples of which can be seen on application at this office. Proposals will be received separately for furnishing the tents, made of linen duck and cotton duck. All articles will be subject to inspection by sworn inspectors, appointed by authority of the United States.
Proposals must be accompanied by a proper guarantee, setting forth that if the contract is awarded to the party named therein, he will at once proceed to execute the same and give bonds for the proper performance of the contract.
The United States reserves the right to reject all bids deemed unreasonable.
Proposals should be endorsed "Proposals for furnishing army supplies for the 30th inst.," and addressed to
Lieut. Col. D. H. VINTON, Deputy Quartermaster General, U. S. Army.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

NOTICE.—I HAVE THIS DAY APPOINTED W. J. Howell, No. 19 Houston street and 31 Beekman street, city of New York, sole agent for my Pale Ale. All orders sent to his address will be promptly attended to. The public are cautioned against certain designing persons, who have surreptitiously obtained my casks, and are filling them with an ale of inferior quality and vending the same as my manufacture. I will guarantee none genuine unless purchased of W. J. Howell, sole agent for New York.
PHILADELPHIA, April 14, 1862. WM. C. RUDMAN.

RESTAURANTS.

COLLINS COFFEE HOUSE AND RESTAURANT, 42 White street, New York city.—To gentlemen desirous of having furnished Rooms, with Board, this is an excellent opportunity; the rooms are all thoroughly ventilated and furnished in the most recent modern style; bath rooms and closets being on all the floors. The charges are very moderate and suitable to the exigencies of the times.

THE REBELLION.

ATTENTION!—WANTED, TO FILL VACANCIES IN Company C, Capt. Mansfield, Fifty-third regiment, N. Y. V., "Vosburgh Chasseurs," Col. [illegible], two Sergeants, three corporals and [illegible] good men. [illegible] Pay, $13 to $23 per month, and $120 to $3 per week to your family. Regular army uniform. Regiment to leave 25th inst. Camp at 106th street and Second avenue, Red House. Members of this Company now absent will report before the 25th inst., or be treated as deserters and advertised as such. The regiment is about to be paid off, and those returning will receive full pay and good treatment. A few experienced drummers wanted. Apply at the camp. A competent gentleman wanted, as Second Lieutenant in this Company, who can muster in immediately. One having men preferred. Apply to Lieutenant S. W. McPHERSON (late of the Seventh regiment N. Y. S. M.), at recruiting office 112 Walker street, northeast corner Centre street, during the day, and mornings and evenings at camp.

ATTENTION. PHŒNIX REGIMENT. PATRIOTS, COUNTRYMEN AND CITIZENS. There is now no excuse for any, even the poorest, for not joining the National Army.
$50 bounty from the State.
25 bounty from the United States.
13 (one month's pay) in advance.
2 hand money, on enrolment.
Making $90 on being mustered into the service.
THIS REBELLION MUST AND WILL BE CRUSHED. IRISHMEN, TO THE RESCUE.
This regiment was organized by the gallant Corcoran, and should be the grand rallying point for all true sons of Erin.
A few recruits wanted for Company K, Fourth regiment Empire brigade.
CORCORAN ZOUAVES.
This splendid regiment is intended to be exclusively Irish. The staff and company officers are all Irish, and have seen, without a single exception, active service. A few non-commissioned officers wanted.
Apply early to Lieutenant JOHN CANTY, Recruiting Officer, 129 Cherry street.

A COMPETENT OFFICER WANTED—AS A FIRST OR second lieutenant, who can be mustered into service immediately; he will be expected to pay a portion of the expense of recruiting. Apply to A. PHILLIPS, 206 Broadway.

COLONEL PEISSNER'S REGIMENT. The Colonel intends to make this regiment the first ready for service, and one of the best in every respect. Such officers only will be received as are acquainted with their duties, and whose character is known.
The country needs honest, brave men; it needs them now. The country is in a critical condition, and needs every soldier. Come forward then at once, men of all classes and professions. Men of New York, come forward. All the assistance and bounties granted by the United States government, and by the State, county and city authorities, will be fully secured to men and officers.
Regimental Camp, Turtle Bay Park, Forty-fifth street and Second avenue. Regimental Headquarters, No. 575 Broadway, opposite the Metropolitan Hotel.
ELIAS PEISSNER, Colonel Commanding.

COMPANY G, COLONEL OLMSTEAD'S REGIMENT, Spinola Empire Brigade, Thurlow Weed Guard. Recruits wanted for the above company immediately. A First or Orderly Sergeant, four Duty Sergeants and eight Corporals and two Musicians wanted. Promotions from the ranks.
It is the intention of government to give the recruit the moment he is mustered into service the $25 bounty; the month's pay in advance, viz:—$13 and the $3 premium. Relief tickets issued to families immediately.
Also $50 additional bounty.
Pay and rations to commence on enlistment.
Uniforms furnished immediately.
Recruiting office 564 Greenwich street.
Captain H. P. ROBINSON, A veteran of the Florida and Mexican wars.

COLONEL PATTEN'S MILITARY WORKS. Infantry Tactics—School of the Company, with Bayonet and Skirmish Exercise. 100 pages, 92 engravings. 25c.
Infantry Tactics. 320 pages, 137 engravings. 50c.
Artillery Drill. 100 pages, 72 engravings. 25c.
Cavalry Drill. 100 pages, 93 engravings. 25c.
Officers' Manual. 270 pages. $1.
J. W. FORTUNE, 19 Chatham street, N. Y.

FIRST REGIMENT NATIONAL VOLUNTEERS. COLONEL WM. GURNEY. This regiment is now organizing for three years or the war.
The regimental headquarters are established at Mozart Hall, 814 Broadway.
Pay commences from the date of enlistment.
The men are furnished with CLOTHING, RATIONS AND QUARTERS, AT CAMP WASHINGTON, STATEN ISLAND.
A Drum Major wanted.
WM. GURNEY, Colonel Commanding.
J. C. LITTLE, Adjutant.

FIRST REGIMENT NATIONAL VOLUNTEERS, Col. William Gurney. This fine regiment is now in want of first class men, as it is designed to have it in the field at once. Measures are being adopted by which recruits shall receive the government and State bounties with as little delay as possible. Pay from date of enrolment. Quarters and rations furnished immediately at Camp Washington, S. I. Recruiting station, 57 Great Jones street. Regimental headquarters, Mozart Hall, 814 Broadway.
JOHN Z. RODER, Recruiting Officer.

[illegible]

THE REBELLION.

WANTED—A LIEUTENANT, IN A CAVALRY CAMP, whose regiment is in service. If the applicant be accepted he will be fitted to pass the examination, if not already qualified. Apply at [illegible]

1ST REGIMENT NATIONAL VOLUNTEERS, COLONEL GURNEY, an officer of ability and experience.—Volunteers wanted for Company A. Uniforms, rations and quarters furnished immediately on signing the roll. [illegible] pay and relief tickets. Inquire at the office, 282 Seventh avenue, corner of Thirty-fifth street.
E. S. HENRY, Captain Company A.
[illegible], First Lieutenant.
N. B.—Regimental Headquarters, Mozart Hall, 814 Broadway.

1ST REGIMENT, NATIONAL VOLUNTEERS. RECRUITS WANTED for the above new regiment, now forming under Colonel Gurney, an experienced officer of high standing. The extra inducements for enlisting are large, being an advance of $25, $13 being paid on the mustering in of the company, and $33 of the bounty paid on the mustering of the regiment into the United States service; $50 extra bounty also offered to every recruit. Pay and rations commence on enlistment. Uniforms furnished immediately. Recruiting office, 203 William street, corner of Frankfort. Headquarters of the regiment, 814 Broadway.

$150 CASH—THE ABOVE AMOUNT WILL BE given for twenty-five good men that will pass the medical examination for the best cavalry regiment in the field. Call on or address for three days N. W. D., 73 West [illegible] street, up stairs.

150 DOLLARS BOUNTY.—EMPIRE BRIGADE, THIRD regiment, Colonel Marriott N. Craft. Fifty men wanted, to fill up Company F of this splendid regiment. $50 of the bounty paid immediately on enlisting; $25 when the regiment is mustered. Pay from $13 to $23 per month; one month's pay in advance. Apply at No. 40 Howard street, near Broadway, to Captain PETER T. BOYLE, recruiting officer.
N. B.—Two Lieutenants wanted. Also a competent man as First Sergeant.

EXCURSIONS.

CHOLERA BANKS—EXCURSION.—CAPTAINS BOGGS and Banker, having chartered the fine passenger boat RED JACKET, will make a trip to the Cholera Banks on Thursday, July 24. This is the first opportunity of the kind ever offered the public to take their families to the famous grounds. The boat has fine accommodations for both ladies and gentlemen. Anderson Colwell, the well known pilot, will accompany the party. The boat will leave South First street, Williamsburg, at 6 o'clock A. M.; Delancey street at 6½; Peck slip at 7; Spring street at 7½; pier No. 4 North river at 8 o'clock. Fare $1. Bait, lines and refreshments can be procured on board.
Captain WALTER D. C. BOGGS. Captain A. BANKER.

DELIGHTFUL EXCURSIONS—THE NEW AND FAST steamboat THOMAS COLLYER leaves the foot of Murray street every day (Sundays excepted) at 6 30 and 10 30 A. M., and 4 P. M. for Port Monmouth, New Jersey, returning arrives in New York at 9.20 A. M., and at 1 30 and 7 P. M., affording a cool and pleasant sail through the Narrows and across the lower bay near Sandy Hook, passing Forts Lafayette, Hamilton, &c. Passengers taking the 6 30 and 10 30 trips can visit Long Branch and return the same day. Excursion fare—From New York to Port Monmouth and back, 60 cents. From New York to Long Branch and back, $1 25.

EXCURSIONS.—STEAMBOAT LITTLE GENERAL TO charter, will carry 300 persons. Apply on board, or to GEO. W. DEVOE, Harlem.

EXCURSION TO THE FISHING BANKS.—THE favorite steamer CROTON has been withdrawn from the route; another boat will be put on in a few days, of which due notice will be given. JAS. A. DUMONT.

EXCURSION TO THE FISHING BANKS, JULY 29, 1862.— A few tickets are offered to select parties desirous of making the excursion. A band accompanies the boat. Tickets $1, for sale at J. E. IRELAND'S, 63 Nassau street.

COPARTNERSHIPS.

A PARTNER WANTED—A GOOD JUDGE OF MONEY, to act as treasurer for a first class theatre. He must have $300 to $500 to invest either as partner or on salary. O. B. HOWES & CO., 429 Broadway, up stairs.

A YOUNG MAN, ENGAGED IN A GOOD BUSINESS, near New York, established one year, wishing to extend it, would take as Partner an energetic well principled young man not afraid to work, who can furnish from $300 to $500 cash. Address S. C. T., box 199 Herald office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH A SMALL CAPITAL, IN the Grocery trade; an energetic man (German preferred) to attend the retail part, and take wholesale orders, will find this a great chance to make money.
M. B. FRANCIS, 101 Broadway.

PARTNERSHIP WANTED—(NO HUMBUG), BY A good business man with $1,000 to $4,000, to invest in an established trading, commission or manufacturing business. No agents need answer this. Call after 4 o'clock or address for three days James Martin, 2[illegible] West Twelfth street, N. Y.

$200.—PARTNER WANTED, IN A WELL ESTABLISHED cash business, now successfully carried on in this city. Full particulars on application to O. B. HOWES & CO., 429 Broadway.

$1,000 TO $3,000.—THE ADVERTISER, BEING several years engaged in the ship building and timber trade, wants to [illegible]

[illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S. Entrance on Broadway and Thirteenth street. Doors open at half-past seven. Commences at eight.
FRA DIAVOLO, FRA DIAVOLO, FRA DIAVOLO,
the overwhelmingly successful new Burlesque, will be given EVERY EVENING THIS WEEK,
the nightly increasing audiences, their enthusiastic demonstrations of delight, and the praise of the press endorsing it as the
BEST BURLESQUE PRODUCED IN YEARS.
The costumes are new and superb, the music mostly original, the scenery splendid, the songs merry, the marches and evolutions of the ballet troupe unique, and the dances [illegible].
Mrs. FLORENCE as FRA DIAVOLO, nightly encored in her great DRINKING SONG and ADVANCE DANCE.
Mr. FLORENCE as BEPPO, convulses the house with laughter, and has won from the press and people the name of being the best burlesque actor of the day.
THIS (WEDNESDAY) EVENING, JULY 23, will be given FRA DIAVOLO,
the entire burlesque company appearing—the piece always provocative of excessive merriment.
To be preceded by an IRISH DRAMA, in which Mr. FLORENCE will appear in one of his great Irish parts.
THURSDAY EVENING—Reception of Brigadier General THOMAS FRANCIS MEAGHER. The theatre will be BRILLIANTLY ILLUMINATED, and the interior appropriately decorated.

FOX'S OLD BOWERY THEATRE.—NOTICE.—THE ladies and gentlemen connected with this establishment are requested to meet in the Green Room on Thursday next, July 24, at 10 A. M., preparatory to the opening of the house on Saturday, July 26. G. C. HOWARD, Acting Manager.

444 BROADWAY—THE GREAT AMERICAN MUSIC Hall, closed on the 5th of July for a short season of five weeks, during which the Hall will be thoroughly renovated, repainted, decorated, &c., will open on or about the 11th of August, 1862, in a style of magnificence unprecedented in the annals of New York amusements.
R. W. BUTLER, Proprietor.

SHIPPING.

NOTICE.—OWING TO THE ADVANCE IN EXCHANGE and the government tax on tickets, this company is obliged to raise the price of outward passage, and by steamers sailing after the 1st of August the following rates will be charged—

First cabin		$85	Steerage		$35
Do.	to London	90	Do.	to London	38
Do.	to Paris	95	Do.	to Paris	45
Do.	to Hamburg	95	Do.	to Hamburg	40

JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

Steam weekly to Liverpool, touching at Queenstown (Cork Harbor). The Liverpool, New York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend despatching their full powered Clyde built iron steamships as follows:—
KANGAROO ... Saturday, July 19.
CITY OF NEW YORK ... Saturday, July 26.
CITY OF WASHINGTON ... Saturday, August 2.
and every succeeding Saturday, at noon, from pier 44 North river.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First cabin		$75	Steerage		$30
"	to London	80	"	to London	33
"	to Paris	85	"	to Paris	38
"	to Hamburg	85	"	to Hamburg	35

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.
Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown—First cabin, 15, 17 and 21 guineas. Steerage from Liverpool, £8 8s.; from Queenstown, £6 6s. Tickets are sold here at the current rate of exchange, enabling people to send for their friends.
These steamers have superior accommodations for passengers, are strongly built in water tight iron sections, and carry patent fire annihilators. Experienced surgeons are attached to each steamer.
For further information apply in Liverpool to WILLIAM INMAN, agent, 22 Water street; in Glasgow to ALEX. MALCOLM, No. 5 St. Enoch square; in Queenstown to C. & W. D. SEYMOUR & CO.; in London to EIVES & MACEY, 61 King William street; in Paris to JULES DECOUE, 48 rue Notre Dame des Victoires, Place de la Bourse; in Philadelphia to JOHN G. DALE, 111 Walnut street; or at the company's offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New York.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL Mail Steamships between New York and Liverpool, calling at Cork Harbor, and between Boston and Liverpool, calling at Halifax and Cork Harbor.
SCOTIA, Capt. Judkins. CHINA, Capt. Anderson.
PERSIA, Capt. Lott. ASIA, Capt. Cook.
ARABIA, Capt. Stone. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon. CANADA, Capt. Muir.
AMERICA, Capt. Moodie. NIAGARA, Capt. A. Ryrie.
AUSTRALASIAN.
These vessels carry a clear white light at masthead, green on starboard bow, red on port bow.
FROM NEW YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage ... $120
Second Cabin Passage ... 75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage ... $110
Second Cabin Passage ... [illegible]
The passage money by the steamships sailing after the 1st of August will be
FROM NEW YORK.
Chief Cabin ... $150
Second Cabin ... 80
FROM BOSTON.
Chief Cabin ... $125
Second Cabin ... 70
SCOTIA leaves New York Wednesday, July 16.
EUROPA leaves Boston Wednesday, July 23.
PERSIA leaves New York Wednesday, July 30.
ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, August 6.
AUSTRALASIAN leaves New York Wednesday, August 13.
ARABIA leaves Boston Wednesday, August 20.
[illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

WINTER GARDEN THEATRE. WEDNESDAY EVENING, July 23, 1862, BENEFIT OF MR. FLEMING. THE GREAT ARTIST, MISS MARY PROVOST, who will appear as Lady Gay Spanker. Mr. A. H. Davenport, Mr. Charles Hale, Mr. C. W. Clarke and Madame Delgardo have volunteered their services. LONDON ASSURANCE. FAINT HEART NEVER WON FAIR LADY. IRISHMAN IN SPAIN. Madame Delgardo will sing "Rocked in the Cradle of the Deep," and Mr. Jackson Haines in his Skating Scene. To-morrow evening THE BURLESQUE OF KING COTTON.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—SUMMER SEASON. The coolest theatre in New York. Farewell engagement of MR. JOHN COLLINS, The distinguished Irish comedian and vocalist. (Prior to his departure for Europe.) The management would respectfully announce that after a series of brilliant dramatic triumphs FOR THE PAST SIXTEEN YEARS, the above eminent artist is about to make a brief PROFESSIONAL TOUR TO HIS NATIVE LAND. Previous to which he will appear in a round of his own and the late Tyrone Power's most popular pieces.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, JULY 23, 1862, and every night during the week, The great spectacular play, in three acts, of the COLLEEN BAWN; OR, THE BRIDES OF GARRYOWEN.
MYLES NA COPPALEEN ... MR. JOHN COLLINS, with the song of "Cruiskeen Lawn" and the "Sprig of Shillelagh."
Danny Mann ... Mr. W. Scallan
Hardress Cregan ... Mr. L. R. Shewell
Father Tom ... Mr. J. G. Burnett
Eily O'Connor, (the Colleen Bawn) ... Miss Emma Taylor
Annie Chute, (the Colleen Rhuad) ... Kate Denin Ryan
Sheelah ... Miss Mary Wells
This beautiful and effective play will be produced in the SAME STYLE OF MAGNIFICENCE which characterized its first representation at this house.
ACT I.—THE LAKE OF KILLARNEY.
ACT II.—THE WATER CAVE AND FLYING BRIDGE.
ACT III.—THE BALL ROOM.
At the close of the drama Mr. Collins will sing the grand National anthem of "Hail to the Union, Never Dissolve It."
Dress Circle and Parquette, 50 cents. Secured Parquette Stalls, 75 cents. Family Circle, 25 cents. Commence at eight.

ISABEL CUBAS, THE SPANISH BEAUTY, IN A NEW DIVERTISSEMENT AND PANTOMIME, This evening, at NIXON'S CREMORNE GARDEN.

THOMAS BAKER AND HIS ORCHESTRA In a new programme of PROMENADE MUSIC, THIS EVENING, At Nixon's Cremorne Garden.

NIXON'S CREMORNE GARDEN, PALACE OF MUSIC AND EQUESTRIAN SCHOOL, Fourteenth street and Sixth avenue. OPEN AFTERNOON AND EVENING. WEDNESDAY, July 23, AND EVERY EVENING DURING THE WEEK, GREAT AND INCREASED ATTRACTIONS. Second night of the Comic Ballet entitled ARAGONESA Y GALLEGOS, in which the renowned Spanish danseuse, LA SENORITA ISABEL CUBAS, will appear, supported by Senor XIMENES and full corps de ballet.
THOMAS BAKER AND HIS ORCHESTRA will appear in an entire change of programme, introducing several beautiful gems from favorite operas.
Third appearance of those truly great Pantomimists MONS. TOPHOFF AND MR. C. LEHMAN.
Mlle. LOUISE TOURNAIRE, the Queen of the Arena, will appear in several new acts.
Third night of the new French Ballet, introducing the well known danseuse, COSTA THIELEUR, assisted by Mons. WIETOFF and French Corps de Ballet.
Third night of the laughable Pantomime of THE CONSCRIPT.
NEW FEATURES IN THE EQUESTRIAN SCHOOL.
Due notice will be given of the next representation of Edge's great master piece, the fight between the MONITOR AND MERRIMAC, received last evening with the greatest enthusiasm, and pronounced to be the most magnificent spectacle ever witnessed. Admission to the whole ... 25 cents.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE. Sole proprietor ... Mr. J. W. Lingard. Wednesday evening, July 23, 1862. Last week of MR. E. EDDY. IMMENSE HIT of the entire new version of JACK SHEPPARD. JACK SHEPPARD. JACK SHEPPARD. JACK SHEPPARD. Hundreds turned away every night who are unable to obtain admission. Secure your seats in advance.
Mr. E. EDDY ... as ... Jack Sheppard every night until further notice.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM. Brilliant success of the new performances. THE ETHIOPIAN CUBAS A DECIDED HIT. THE PRIMA DONNA FROM THE COUNTRY, an Ethiopian Burlesque, illustrating the airs of prima donnas in general, received with BURSTS OF APPLAUSE. THE HOLMAN NATIONAL OPERA TROUPE, the admiration of every lover of elegant JUVENILE OPERATIC ENTERTAINMENTS. [illegible]

[illegible]

NEW YORK HERALD, WEDNESDAY, JULY 23, 1862.

THE GUERILLAS IN THE SOUTHWEST.

Desperate Fight in Kentucky—Morgan's Band Scattered.

CINCINNATI, July 22, 1862.

Reports via Maysville state that our cavalry had overtaken Morgan's band on the road to Owensville from Mount Sterling. After an hour and a half's fight Morgan's forces were completely scattered and the cannon and horses captured by Morgan at Cynthiana were retaken, as was also a large portion of the stolen property. The rebels lost twenty-five killed. The Union loss is twenty killed.

Defeat of Guerillas near Memphis, Mo.

HUDSON, Mo., July 21, 1862.

Information has reached here that Colonel McNiel, with a detachment of Union troops, had a fight with Porter's gang of guerillas near Memphis, Missouri, in which the rebels were badly whipped. Our loss was fifteen killed and thirty wounded and missing. The rebel loss was much greater. Twenty-three of their dead were left on the field.

Colonel Stacy, a notorious marauder of that section, is among the killed. Colonel McNiel is still in pursuit of Porter's band.

Our Louisville Correspondence.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., July 19, 1862.

The Strength and Condition of Morgan's Army—His Military Operations and Temporary Success—Reported Capture of Owensboro—Paris Threatened—Blockade of the River, &c., &c.

Among those who are near the person of Gen. Boyle, and who are fully acquainted with the resources at his command, there has been for the past two days an unusual excitement. The developments of this morning, made by the telegraph, and the published extracts from Cincinnati and Evansville papers, give a cue to the trouble which has been brewing. The plans of Morgan, before he entered the State, were carefully transmitted to sympathizers, and their preparations completed to aid him. He came into the State with a force inadequate [illegible]

...

Newburg, but skulked back across the river after they had stolen what they could.

A Union soldier arrived from Newburg after dark last night. He says the rebels numbered thirty-two men. They stole all the arms and equipments to be found, a lot of provisions, paroled all the Union soldiers in the hospital, stole a wagon and two horses and then recrossed the river.

Two men, residents of Newburg, who were notorious secesh sympathizers, and who came over the river with the guerillas and remained when the latter returned, were shot down and killed by a citizen. Their names were Carney and Medford.

The Courier returned at nine o'clock, and reports that she proceeded to the mouth of Green river, where they found the boat in which the marauders had crossed the river and which they took possession of.

A man on the point, dressed in a red shirt, stepped out of the brush and fired on the boat with a shot gun, wounding one of the hands on the boat slightly. The boys on the boat fired into the brush, but with what effect is not known. They took one man prisoner, whom they handed over to the Eugene. The Courier having performed her mission, returned to the city.

The Eugene proceeded to Newburg. It is said the rebels had four pieces of artillery planted on the Kentucky shore. If this is so, and they remain there until the Eugene arrived, there would be somebody hurt, sure, as our boys went up to rid the world of all such cowardly thieves as those who rob hospitals.

Several reports of artillery were heard about eight o'clock, since which time all has been quiet. Evansville is full of armed men, and an earnest spirit prevails. It is supposed the guerillas got some 200 guns, and paroled about 85 sick soldiers. They occupied the town some three or four hours.

The citizens watched the guerillas crossing the river, and, strange as it may seem, offered not the slightest resistance.

AFFAIRS AT HENDERSON, KY.—PROCLAMATION OF THE GUERILLA JOHNSON.

[From the Evansville (Ind.) Journal, July 19.]

The state of affairs at Henderson still enlists the intense interest of all classes, and it seems almost impossible to arrive at any just conclusion from the many conflicting stories that reach this city.

Citizens who left Henderson on Thursday night reported that the guerillas had left the place, after stealing what hospital stores, blankets, medicines, guns, ammunition, &c., &c., that they could find. Johnson made a speech, in which he declared he would not suffer any private property molested or injured. He confessed he had men in his band, horse thieves, robbers and murderers, but he intended to govern them. There were still some others stealing and plundering around the country on his credit, and if they did not join him and share the [illegible]

...

NEWSPAPER ACCOUNTS.

The Raid of the Bushwhacker Morgan.

[illegible]

The Guerilla Johnson's Raid in Indiana.

[illegible]

OUR SICK AND WOUNDED SOLDIERS.

Arrival of the Steamer Vanderbilt, with the Hospital Ship Euterpe in Tow.

The United States steam transport Vanderbilt, Captain Lefevre, from Fortress Monroe, with the United States hospital ship Euterpe in tow, arrived at this port yesterday forenoon.

Since the destruction of the Merrimac the Vanderbilt has been employed in the transportation of troops, horses and army stores, also in towing government transports to and from several points South.

She left Port Royal July 17, for Fortress Monroe, with General Stevens and staff and two regiments of his brigade, consisting of the Fiftieth Pennsylvania and the Eighth Michigan. She also towed the gunboat Flambeau from Port Royal to Hampton Roads.

She sailed from Fortress Monroe, July 20, at nine P. M.

The following is the list of persons who came on in the Vanderbilt:—

Major Wm. H. Ludlow, General Dix, staff, lady, child and servant; Cadet Wm. Ludlow, Surgeon J. A. Skelton, 57th New York, released from Richmond; Rev. E. B. Fuller, chaplain of 16th Massachusetts, released; Lieutenant George S. Melville, Co. G, 1st New York, severely wounded in the head, released; Captain Wm. S. Chase, 4th Rhode Island; Lieutenant Frank A. Chase, 4th Rhode Island; Mrs. Curtis, child and servant; Mrs. Wood; Mrs. Hurtis, Miss Barton, H. W. Brown, in charge of the sick; A. O. Fairchild, of Brooklyn; Captain John Pennington, of bark Mustang, wounded while passing Fort Powhattan, on James river; Martin Cook, second officer of bark Mustang; Capt. John G. Downs and servants, of steamer Elm City; Lieut. A. J. Holbrook, A. D. C., Gen. Stevens' staff; Serg ant F. H. Gibbs, 4th Rhode Island; Corporal P. Campbell, 4th Rhode Island.

SICK AND WOUNDED PRIVATES.

Kelsey D. Clark, Co. K, 8th Connecticut; J. J. Wilkinson, Co. D, 18th New York; H. Kleine, Co. G, 1st Pennsylvania artillery; William Charlesworth, Co. C, Rhode Island artillery; William Silverwood, Co. I, 5th Michigan; Alfred Mallister, Co. B, 5th New York; Daniel E. Hosie, Co. C, 10th Massachusetts; James H. Cook, Co. C, 10th Massachusetts; Patrick Murphy, Co. D, 8th New Jersey; Daniel S. Jones, Co. K, 36th New York; Peter Hallenbeck, Co. C, 44th New York; Thompson Coon, Co. F, 92d New York; Abram M. Crowley, drum major, 92d New York; John Axlett, Co. K, 44th New York; Theodore Wood, Co. I, 44th New York [illegible]

...

rone, Co. C, 8th Pennsylvania; David W. Day, Co. K, 43d New York; W. Wickens, Co. F, 34th New York; J. Gurley, corporal, Co. H, 18th New York; E. Peters, Co. I, 1st United States artillery; J. Cartwright, Co. D, 9th Massachusetts.

List of Sick and Wounded on Board the Transport Kennebec, at Fortress Monroe, July 19, 1862:—

James Emins, Jr., Co. F, 10th New York; Joseph H. Conners, Co. E, 1st Massachusetts; Wm. Powell, Co. A, 11th Pennsylvania; John Wickham, Co. F, 9th Pennsylvania; John Pickersville, Co. C, 1st New York; D. Merby, Co. K, 3d Michigan; M. Burke, Co. E, 20th Indiana; F. H. Nichols, Co. C, 1st Massachusetts; H. M. Shields, Co. B, 1st New York; J. McKintosh, Co. B, 1st New York; J. F. Weaver, Co. E, 5th Pennsylvania; C. Hillmer, Co. A, 4th New Jersey; J. W. Evans, Co. H, 22d Massachusetts; J. H. Shickle, Co. C, 1st Michigan; J. S. Laird, Co. G, 16th Michigan; J. Champlain, 12th regulars; H. Hamock, Co. D, 3d Pennsylvania; T. Shaw, Co. I, 3d Pennsylvania; G. A. Hamilton, Co. B, 1st New York; J. Rino, Co. F, 1st New Jersey; J. Phillips, Co. H, 2d Pennsylvania; Wm. McFarland, Co. E, 2d Pennsylvania; J. Ebberson, Co. F, 4th New Jersey; H. C. Packhard, Co. C, 2d New York; A. Winkler, Co. H, 2d New Jersey; J. Robbins, Co. K, 81st New York; M. Haver, Co. E, 11th regulars; E. Carr, Co. H, 3d Pennsylvania; John Owens, Co. B, 24th New York; J. H. Lawrence, Co. F, 4th New Jersey; G. W. Royer, Co. C, 93d Pennsylvania; J. Dunlavon, Co. C, 69th New York; J. Torrey, Co. I, 74th New York; M. Johnson, Co. F, 5th Michigan; G. Kinley, Co. D, 2d Pennsylvania; J. Swantney, Co. A, 18th New York; Isaac Mills, Co. E, 5th Michigan; A. White, Co. A, 16th Michigan; F. Higgins, Co. G, 104th Pennsylvania; J. Jarvis, Sergeant, Co. D, 11th Pennsylvania; C. Henley, Co. C, 8th Pennsylvania; M. Donnelly, Co. I, 69th New York; T. Hughes, Co. E, 9th Pennsylvania; C. P. Rodens, Co. I, 4th New Jersey; G. Hughes, Co. I, 4th New Jersey; A. Smith, Co. K, 31th New York; J. Robinson, Co. C, 72d New York; J. Pearse, Co. C, 72d New York; Wm. C. Wisser, Co. I, 2d New Hampshire; W. H. Derrickson, Co. D, 4th Pennsylvania; D. Fall, Co. G, 11th Pennsylvania; M. Dondhoe, Co. B, 105th Pennsylvania; J. Diegaman, Co. G, 5th Michigan; G. Greidy, Co. G, 3d Pennsylvania; Wm. R. Sherman, Co. H, 2d New York; G. W. Smith, Co. B, 105th Pennsylvania; Wm. Kampman, Co. C, 11th Pennsylvania; Wm. Sloan, Co. C, 11th Pennsylvania; G. Miggins, Corporal, Co. G, 11th Pennsylvania; Wm. Kisner, Co. H, 81st Pennsylvania; Thomas Millham, Co. I, 81st Pennsylvania; C. Lahor, Co. K, 3d New York; J. Call, Co. F, 12th Pennsylvania; J. McCoy, Co. F, 62d Pennsylvania; G. C. Gample, Co. F, 62d Pennsylvania; J. McNally, Co. G, 104th Pennsylvania; S. L. Bell, Co. C, 11th Pennsylvania; F. Lindsay, Co. C, 71th Pennsylvania; Sergeant D. Perry, Co. B, 14th New York; F. Carco, Co. G, 100th New York; D. McFarren, Co. F, 44th New York; B. Wilsey, Co. E, [illegible]

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Jas. Jones, Co. I, 57th New York; Jerry Williams, Corporal, Co. A, 57th New York; Samuel Cailey, Co. D, 57th New York; John Kerr, Co. E, 6th regulars; Oswall Viner, Co. D, 7th New York; John H. Wintrode, Corporal, Co. E, 53d Pennsylvania; Lewis R. Blank, 53d Pennsylvania; Chas. Wells, hospital steward, 10th Massachusetts; John York, Co. H, 4th Maine; Andrew Decker, Co. D, 1st United States Chasseurs; Egbert Whittemore, Co. I, 50th New York; Wm. Warren, Co. K, 93th New York; J. L. Perrin, Co. K, 97th New York; Jacob P. Davis, Co. A, 4th Maine; John Carson, Corporal, Co. I, 50th New York; Philip Banks, Co. E, 93d Pennsylvania; Chas. Elphner, Co. K, 7th New York; Peter Irenger, Co. I, 7th New York; John Stagg, Captain, Co. A, 7th New York; Philip Wanch, Co. D, 7th New York; Geo. Sholtz, Co. B, 7th New York; Fred Feterer, Co. E, 7th New York; Geo. S. Bond, Co. G, 81st Pennsylvania; Geo. W. Fuller, Co. C, 53d Pennsylvania; Thos. Brown, Co. K, 86th Pennsylvania; Henry Halliday, Co. F, 16th New York; Sergeant Chas. M. Tucker, Co. H, 1st Minnesota; John Ackley, Co. F, Fourth Michigan; Richard Curley, Co. D, 1st New York; H. R. Miller, Co. H, 1st New York; A. W. Marcy, Co. A, 1st Rhode Island artillery; Corporal Griffin Shildem, Co. D, 18th New York; Thos. McNamara, Co. C, 53d Pennsylvania; Robert Curtiss, Co. E, 53d Pennsylvania; William Kimball, Co. K, 5th New Hampshire; George Plummer, Co. C, 57th New York; Dudley Cooly, Co. F, 5th New Hampshire; David E. Williams, Co. A, 53d Pennsylvania; David Werto, Co. B, 53d Pennsylvania; Wm. Corrigan, Co. F, 81st Pennsylvania; Wm. F. Dack, Co. C, 53d Pennsylvania; Geo. Althnes, Co. E, 81st Pennsylvania; Wm. Peal, Co. E, 53d Pennsylvania; Joseph Baird, Corporal, Co. B, 81st Pennsylvania; D. J. Chapel, musician, Co. G, 53d Pennsylvania; R. L. Burnside, Co. B, 53d Pennsylvania; Geo. Rhetsford, Corporal, Co. F, 81st Pennsylvania; Chas. Henry, Co. G, 81st Pennsylvania; Geo. W. Bush, Co. E, 81st Pennsylvania; Wm. Marsden, Co. G, 81st Pennsylvania; Daniel Bachman, Co. G, 81st Pennsylvania; John Bridle, Co. K, 81st Pennsylvania; John Fritz, Co. K, 81st Pennsylvania; Jacob G. Hayes, Sergeant, Co. K, 53d Pennsylvania; James C. Card, Co. F, 5th New Hampshire; Harvey Lewis, Co. C, 4th Michigan; Corporal Courtonline Pease, Co. F, 4th Michigan; Sergeant B. W. Leage, Co. F, 4th Michigan; Hilio Moeller, Co. E, 2d New York; Joseph Dygan, Co. A, 55th New York; Henry Cohn, Co. B, 25th New York; Frederick Vincent, Co. I, 65th New York; Michael Brenner, Co. I, 6th United States regulars; Nathan R. Hornsher, Co. B, 53d Pennsylvania; Corporal John Gray, Co. C, 81st Pennsylvania; William Dogherty, Co. A, 71st New York; George Helson, Co. C, 53d Pennsylvania; Wm. Dunn, Co. E, 53d Pennsylvania; Wm. H. Hartz, Co. H, 81st Pennsylvania; Charles S. Willard, Co. I, 1st New York; Corporal Samuel Goss, Co. F, 5th New Hampshire; James W. Eabach, Co. H, 81st Pennsylvania; Corporal Andrew J. Clark, Co. F, 81st Pennsylvania; E. R. Allanswood, Corporal, Co. A, 4th Maine; W. H. [illegible]

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Alamo, 22d Michigan; W. H. Price, Co. F, 12th regulars; F. Heron, Co. G, 22d New York; George R. Wood, Co. G, 11th Pennsylvania reserve; George Brougal, Co. G, 22d New York; J. Fielding, Co. B, 4th New Jersey; David Ellis, Co. A, 7th Michigan; David Wenafield, Co. A, 92d New York; Edwin Barlow, Co. C, 16th Michigan; Lewis Grant, Co. F, 20th Indiana; J. Zanrler, Co. B, 98th Pennsylvania; W. Couch, Co. C, 11th Pennsylvania reserve.

The Paroled Soldiers on Governor's Island.

[illegible]

Interesting from Fort Scott.

[illegible]

The Funeral of Colonel Wyman, of the Massachusetts Sixteenth.

[illegible]

OUR RELEASED PRISONERS.

[illegible]

List of Paroled United States Men, Prisoners Received from Richmond, July 19, on Steamer C. Vanderbilt.

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MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

Married.

BAILEY—MUNDELL.—On Saturday, July 19, at the residence of the bride, by the Rev. J. B. Hagany, Mr. JAMES BAILEY to Miss VICTORIA MUNDELL, all of this city.

STOWELL—GRANT.—On Tuesday, July 22, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. Lawrence H. Mills, WM. C. STOWELL, of Burlington, Vt., to FANNY M., daughter of John Grant, of Brooklyn, N. Y.

Vermont papers please copy.

VAN PELT—STILLWELL.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday evening, July 19, by the Rev. Mr. Booth, of the Fleet street Methodist Episcopal church, MARTIN VAN PELT, of Greenville, N. J., to Miss MARGARET W. STILLWELL, of Brooklyn.

Died.

AYRES.—On Monday morning, July 21, of cholera infantum, WILLIAM ELLSWORTH, infant son of George E. and Anna H. Ayres.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at one o'clock, at No. 387 Ninth avenue. The remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery.

BRANDES.—On Monday evening, July 21, of inflammation of the brain, HENRY, son of Frederick and Anna Brandes, aged 1 year, 1 month and 9 days.

The friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at two o'clock, from the residence of his parents, Second avenue, corner Forty-seventh street. The remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

BRUMMERHOP.—On Tuesday morning, July 22, HENRY HERMANN, only child of Diedr. and Anna Brummerhop, aged 5 months and 3 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at two o'clock, from No. 23 New street, corner of Exchange place, without further notice.

CAWOOD.—Suddenly, at her residence, on Tuesday, July 22, BETTY, widow of the late Thomas Cawood, of North Allerton, England, aged 64 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her brother, Geo. Johnson, No. 56 West Twenty-fifth street, on Thursday afternoon, at two o'clock, without further invitation. Her remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

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Arrivals and Departures.

[illegible]

MISCELLANEOUS.

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